The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

PRIVATE BILL DAY IN CONGRESS.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL FUND.

Shall Mr. Schell be Committed for Contempt?

Mr. Wells, of New-York, on the Slavery Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, April 6.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Quite a calm prevailed in the House, to-day, after the storm of yesterday, although many Southern men are still grumbling about what they denominate the outrage upon them by Mr. Lovejoy. Gatherings of Southern Democrats could be seen in different parts of the Hall, consulting as to what ought to be done under the circumstances of the case. Mr. Lovejoy expresses himself as entirely indifferent to the result of such consultations.

PRIVATE BILL DAY.

The Senate to-day passed upwards of fifty private bills, and the House quite as many. None of them, however, were of much magnitude. To-morrow District business comes up, and the Street Railroad bill will pass the Senate.

THE CASE OF MR. SCHELL.

Mr. Covode reported a resolution to the House, asking that Mr. Augustus Schell be brought before the Bar on the charge of contempt, in not producing the list of subscribers to the New-York Hotel Fund. The resolution lies over, and is ordered to be printed. It comes up on Monday, but will hardly be adopted, as many regard it as a violation of private rights, and involving in no way public interests.

THE WAREHOUSE TROUBLES.

Mr. Pursen appeared as witness before the Committee, and testified as to fraud in leasing the Government warehouses in New-York. He knew that the lease was made without an opportunity for competition. The witness offered much better terms to Government than the contract was let for, but Secretary Cobb refused to consider his proposals. The testimony of this witness was regarded by the Committee as very material to establish corruption on the part of the Executive Government.

Mr. Butterworth was again before the Committee and it was agreed that all correspondence should be withheld until Mr. Haskin produced Butterworth's letters, which are in New-York. Mr. Haskin thinks that the published extracts from his replies do him injustice, and is anxious for the letters to appear entire.

NAVIGATION OF HARLEM RIVER.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, to-day, to organize a Company for improving the navigation of Harlem River, and allowing the Company to levy tolls to defray expenses. This proposition seems to meet with general favor, as it is free from all constitutional objection.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad Committee is vacillating as to the bill to be reported. Yesterday one proposition was made to designate which pass of the mountains it should cross, and another requiring it to run by Salt Lake City. These will be voted down, when the Committee assembles to-morrow for final action. Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, has steadily advocated the proposition to authorize the construction of three roads, leaving capital to seek the best route. He believes that a bill providing for only one will be defeated. Yet he is aiming to secure the best bill possible on the basis determined on by the Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The case of the Tennessee Mining Companies *vs.* Goodman *et al.*, was argued before the Supreme Court to-day by Hon. Samuel Smith for plaintiffs in error. This case involves the right of appeal from State courts. Plaintiffs are all New-Yorkers, and have half a million dollars involved in the decision.

Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, arrived here this afternoon, *en route* to Charleston.

Senator Seward holds a crowded levee to-night.

The Telegraph Company will accept the bill as amended by the House, though they consider it as hardly fair to limit messages for California to $3.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, April 6.

Semi-official advices from Vera Cruz state, in addition to what has already been published, that the Liberals defeated the Fourth Regiment of cavalry belonging to Miramon on the 5th ultimo, ten miles west of Jalapa, taking their horses, arms and ammunition.

Gen. Villalba, Liberal, had defeated five hundred Reactionists at San Martin, twenty-five miles west of Puebla, taking seven pieces of artillery, together with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

Gen. Pueblita, Liberal, was besieging Lagarde, Reactionist, at Hueyapani, fifty miles north of Mexico.

The city of Puebla was threatened by the combined forces of Villalba, Alatriste and Cavajal. Several letters state that the city has already been taken, but this needs confirmation.

Judge Mason closed his argument to-day before the Commissioner of Patents, in favor of the extension of the Morse Telegraph patent. The opinion prevails that their decision will be favorable.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $1,227,000. The amount subject to draft was nearly six millions and a half.

It is a matter of comment that the Anti-Polygamy bill which passed the House yesterday excepts the District of Columbia from its operation, so far as marrying more than one person is concerned, but prevents the living or cohabiting here if the marriage of the polygamist takes place elsewhere. There is, however, an existing law against polygamy in this District.

Congressman Dimmick, one of the Pennsylvania Delegates to the Charleston Convention, publishes a letter to-day declaring for Douglas.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, April 6.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to take up the House resolution providing for the manner of expending the balance of the appropriation for repairing works and piers, in order to preserve and secure the light-house of Chicago. Passed.

The Private Calendar was taken up.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a petition from Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and others, praying for the creation of a United States District and Circuit Court at Binghamton, New-York, and introduced a bill in accordance with the petition.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for a report of Henry R. Selby on the occupation of the San Juan Island. Agreed to.

Forty-two private bills were passed, including all the House bills.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, April 6.

On motion of Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to communicate any facts in his possession touching the reported expulsion of American citizens from the City of Mexico, and the confiscation of their property by Miramon.

Mr. Stevens, the delegate from Washington, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for Mr. Crosby's account of the facts and circumstances connected with the occupation of the island of San Juan.

Mr. Barr, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the formation of a company for the improvement of East River at Hell Gate, New-York.

Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, (Dem.,) introduced a bill granting bounty lands to soldiers engaged in the Indian wars of Florida since the 3d of March, 1855. Referred to the Committee on public lands.

The House considered the private bills.

Mr. Millward, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department inquire into the action of the officers in charge in regard to the contracts for the marble columns for the Capitol extension, and whether the late action of the War Department is legal and right or in violation of the rights of the contractors, Messrs. Rice, Baird and Keebree.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee, of which he is Chairman, made a report, quoting from the testimony, of the progress made as to the examination of Augustus Schell, who, it appears, was connected with what is known as the New-York Hotel Fund, amounting to $30,000 or $40,000, part of which it is supposed was sent to Pennsylvania, and a portion expended in New-York during the Presidential contest. The Committee required him to produce a list of the subscribers, which he declined, on the ground that he could not do so, even were he certain he had the paper, without the authority of the persons whose names would appear; that it would involve a breach of implied confidence, and besides no power was given to the Committee to ask for the production of a paper entirely private in its character. The Committee differed from Mr. Schell, and insisted on the production of the paper as material to the investigation, and accordingly propose a resolution that the Speaker issue a warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take Mr. Schell into custody and bring him before the bar to answer for contempt, in refusing to produce a certain paper when required to do so by the Committee.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) will submit a minority report, and the subject will be considered on Monday.

M. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked unanimous consent to report a bill from the Post-office Committee, making an appropriation for supplying the Pike's Peak region immediately with mails; and stated if the appropriation was delayed until the general Post-office Appropriation bill passed at the close of the session, they would not probably have any mail served there till Autumn.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, (Dem.,) objected, when Mr. Colfax said if he could obtain the floor on Monday, he would move to suspend the rules so as to put it on its passage.

The House passed seventeen private bills.

An ineffectual effort to adjourn till Monday was made.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to go into Committee of the Whole for general debate.

Mr. Branch hoped not, after the exhibition of yesterday.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was opposed to making the Committee a debating Society.

Went into Committee.

Mr. Wells, of New-York, (Rep.,) holding proof slips in his hand, began to speak.

Mr. Burnett raised a point of order. For the gentleman to read a speech was not in accordance with the rules.

The Chairman, Mr. Pettit, overruled the point, being governed by uniform precedent.

Mr. Wells bowed, and prayed for the wisdom and energy which would enable him to advocate the cause of man before this august tribunal of the people, and while arguing against Slavery, said the corner-stone of our Government is the equality of all men. The revival of the African Slave-trade is necessary to the continuance of Slavery, as the Southern Abolitionists are working out the extinction of the latter by practical amalgamation. Three powers are engaged in the effort to extend Slavery—the President, the Democratic Party, and the Supreme Court. The impending crisis is upon us, but the people are aroused to take a stand with the lovers of freedom against the advance of despotism, and to prevent conscience, right and humanity from being trodden under foot.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) was assigned the floor.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) rose to a point of order, and designating by name the only seventeen members present, said it was not competent to transact business in the absence of a quorum. He meant no disrespect or discourtesy, but it seemed to him the dignity of the House was very much impaired by discussion under these circumstances.

The Committee having voted on a question raised by Mr. Branch, it was formally ascertained that no quorum was present, when, in accordance with the rules, the roll of the members was called.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.,) thought nothing more ridiculous than these proceedings.

Mr. Stout, of Oregon, (Dem.,) wished to show by the record that those who, at an earlier period, voted against an adjournment had retired.

Mr. Scott, of California, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House; pending which, it adjourned.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP BILL.

Provisions of Mr. Washburne's Bill Concerning Ocean and other Steamers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, March 29, 1860.

One of the most peculiar measures which has had its advent with the present Congress is the new Steamship bill introduced by Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes." It has many excellent provisions, and some errors which render the bill almost worthless.

As will be seen hereafter, the bill provides more for remodeling the plan of ship-building, equipments and inspection, than fixing the responsibility of officers and crew. The chief faults in the present laws are that they are too lenient with the owners and officers of vessels, so that they have become careless in regard to the protection of the lives of persons intrusted to their care. In this repect it would be difficult to make a law too stringent. The infliction of a fine of a few hundred dollars upon the master of a vessel who by negligence allows his vessel to come in collision with another, or for want of proper care and inspection allows her to become unseaworthy, or a few thousands upon the owner who employs such master or runs such vessel, is merely nothing.

In sections 24 and 25, the bill provides that in case of *willful* neglect to inspect, report, &c., a fine of $100 shall be imposed upon the party thus derelict in his duties. In case of officers or crew where, by negligence, lives are destroyed, he makes the penalty imprisonment for a term of not less than three months nor more than ten years, and calls the offence *manslaughter*. So much for the taking title of Mr. Washburne's bill.

In the very first section Mr. Washburne exhibits astonishing ignorance of the subject he is treating. He says: "And in the inspection of the boilers and machinery, the test pressure to which they shall be subjected shall be at least *one-third more* than the maximum working pressure allowed." Your correspondent has taken the trouble to consult with practical engineers and shipmasters upon the points in this bill—which Mr. Washburne probably has not—and finds upon their statements, at the Navy yard and elsewhere, that the pressure to which engines are subjected, for trial, is about one-eighth, never more than one-fourth, greater than the maximum working pressure. We will take for example the low-pressure engines used, I believe, on nearly all the Lake and Sound vessels. They carry from 30 to 35 pounds pressure, which is considered ample. Now apply one-third additional pressure, and you have 40 pounds on the lowest working pressure—a strain which is seldom reached in this class of engines, and which would be likely to damage the very best machinery. High-pressure engines usually average 80 pounds pressure, and vary to some extent from that point, according to the service. This brings the test pressure up to 106⅔ pounds—a point, I am informed, seldom if ever reached with this class of engines, and which no practical engineer would ever consent to, unless he was fearful of the strength of the machine itself. If you desire to obtain a machine of 60 or 90 lbs. working pressure, it must be subjected to a test of 90 and 120 lbs. Several practical engineers and masters tell me that the thing is impracticable. They regard one-eighth above the maximum working pressure sufficient, and one-fourth as only necessary in doubtful cases. The bill requires cold water pressure, which contracts the iron, and if there is a fissure in the iron it will be pretty certain to exhibit it. A steam-boiler will bear much greater steam than hydrostatic pressure, so that the bill really provides that the test-pressure shall be one-half greater than the working pressure, by making the basis of the test on steam and the experiment with hydrostatic. It is well that every precaution should be taken to secure safety in engines and boilers, but it does not appear at all necessary that machinery should be ruined merely to demonstrate that it can be done.

The next and most peculiar feature of the bill is the provision, by which it gives the informer one-half of all the fines imposed for violation of the provisions of this act, thus inflicting upon all persons engaged in the business the guardianship of a horde of self-appointed detectives. It was Franklin, I believe, who said "that he had made a fortune by attending to his own business." Mr. Washburne evidently does not desire the example to be emulated.

The next radical change which will interest navigators is in respect to signal lights. There is a system now in universal use, which is, I believe, a red light on the porthand, a green one on the starboard hand, and a clear light on the pilot-house in the centre. This is the practice upon the upper lakes, from which location Mr. Washburne gathers his points for this bill. His bill provides for two white lights—one at the foretop or masthead, and another over the stern. These will cause much confusion, as one cannot be distinguished from the other, both being of the same color; besides, it breaks up the present system, by which vessels signalize and pass each other, which is now as perfect as it can be.

In the twelfth section, the bill provides for the carrying of a raft or rafts, or material for them, which, with the great addition of life-boats, will make a very respectable cargo, without freights or passengers.

Section 13 is as follows:

"That no passenger steamer, embraced within the eleventh section of this act, shall be permitted to carry more than one person, exclusive of the officers and crew, to every three and one-half tons of lawful tonnage measurement."

This rate Mr. Clark, of New-York, and all steamboat men, urge as too great a reduction. Take, for instance, the *Great Eastern*, which is of 22,000 tonnage, and calculated to carry 10,000 passengers with ease and safety. This law would reduce it to 6,286 passengers. Now, with this number as an average, no vessel in the ocean, California or lake service can begin to pay its expenses or realize any profit therefrom.

Section 15 provides that all vessels which have been built more than five years shall be hauled into dry dock, and two outside and inside planks removed from both sides. The usual way of examining the timbers is to bore into them, and afterwards plug them with bolts or wooden pins, which serves as an additional fastening. The plan proposed by Mr. Washburne will cost ocean steamers not less than $35,000, and lake and river steamers $15,000 to $25,000. It is claimed that tearing off the planks will damage the frame more than a dozen examinations of the present kind. Besides this, most vessels are as good after five years' service, if well built originally, as when first shoved off.

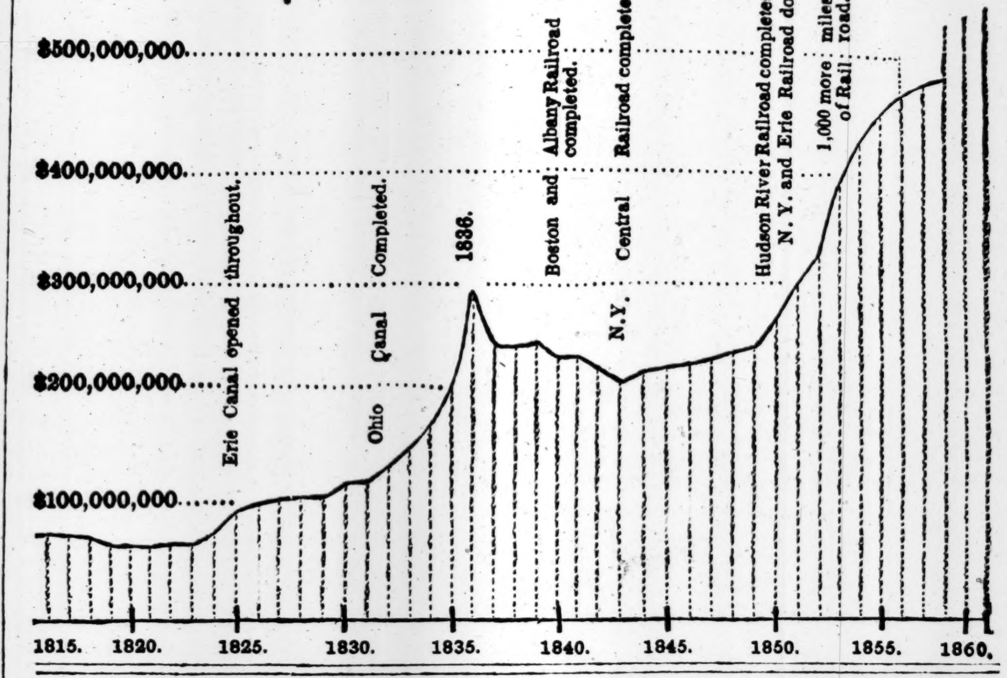
Sec. 18 provides for the appointment of additional Inspectors at certain ports, among which I find Galena, Ill., on Fever River, a very small stream, never before found necessary. Mr. Washburne represents that town and district, which is the only comment required upon this section of the bill.

The bill goes into effect four months after its passage, which will be just in the busy part of the season. There are very few vessels on the lakes, rivers, or in the California service less than five years old. It will take at least from one to two months to make the inspections required.

I have alluded to what seem to be the errors of the bill, because whatever is good in it will recommend itself, while the errors should be pointed out before it becomes a law.

Mr. Taylor, of Lousiana, has offered an amendment, which appears to cover all the ground necessary in addition to the present law. The bill is made a special assignment for two weeks from Tuesday last. There is a prospect of much discussion upon it when it comes up for consideration.

It is a singular fact, but observable to every person here, who watches the course of Congressional legislation, that no Reform bill can be introduced, which does not either run to excess, or attach to itself some lobby or plunder scheme. Legislators do not find it in their power to confine themselves to the points they wish to remedy. Either from outside pressure, or from a desire to signalize themselves, this thing arises. In consequence of this, much salutary legislation is prevented, and much transacted that should better be left alone. Under this class of Reform bills may be rated Mr. Washburne's bill "for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in part or in whole by steam." P.



THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND ITS ARTERIES OF COMMERCE.

The effect upon our City of the opening of the railroads and canals, which have so greatly contributed to her present prosperity, is shown in a striking manner by the accompanying Figure, for the idea of which we are indebted to Dr. Gillespie, of Union College, whose remarkable "Diagram of the Ups and Downs of the States," published by us some years ago, will be remembered by many of our readers. In the engraving now before us, the dotted upright lines represent the assessed values of the property (real and personal) in the City of New-York for the years at the foot of these lines, (ten years to an inch,) and each inch of the lines themselves stands for two hundred millions of dollars. The zig-zag line which joins the tops of these dotted lines shows our financial Ups and Downs. Thus it is level for the years in which the wealth of the City remained stationary, as from 1815 to 1818, and from 1819 to 1823; the line runs upward when this wealth increased, as from 1831 to 1836; it runs downward when the assessed value decreased, as from 1836 to 1843; and the degree of slope of this line is proportional to the rapidity of this increase or decrease of wealth. The notes inserted at some of the points of change indicate their material causes. They are more fully developed in the following extract from a late message of Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, who used these data as a strong argument for the extension of the railroads of his State. Referring to a numerical table of the assessed values, (which our diagram gives by lines,) he says:

"It will be seen upon inspection that no advance was made on the assessments from 1815 to 1823 (during which time New-York had no internal improvements,) but that, on the contrary they decrease in these eight years $11,000,000. In 1824 a considerable part of the Erie Canal was in operation, and the assessments advanced $12,000,000. In 1825 the Erie Canal was completed, and they increased $18,000,000 more. They then advanced at the average rate of about $5,000,000 per annum until about 1832, when the completion of the Ohio Canal, which extended the influence of New-York to the Ohio Valley, caused the assessments to rise for three years at the rate of $24,000,000 per annum; while in the next year, 1836, they rose to the almost incredible amount of $90,000,000. This was, however, an excessive and unwholesome growth, and the terrible financial crisis which followed, together with the great fire which destroyed such an immense amount of property, not only arrested the advance, but put back the dial of prosperity for a time, so that in 1840 the assessments had fallen $57,000,000 below those of 1836; being less than $253,000,000, though still $106,000,000 more than in the year the Ohio Canal was completed. In the following year the Western Road was completed to Albany, connecting there with the Erie Canal, and in 1843 that road, now known as the New-York Central, was extended to Buffalo. The New-York assessments consequently fell to less than $228,000,000, a lower point than they had touched since 1835—eight years before.

But New-York, now seeing the advantages accruing to other points from direct railroad communication, in the increase of commerce and the enhanced value of property, became thoroughly aroused to the importance of a railroad system centering in that City, and commenced the Hudson River Railroad, revived the New-York and Erie, which had been suspended, and began the construction of numerous other works of minor importance. Upon the completion of the first of these, in 1850, the assessments rose $30,000,000, and with the opening of the second, in the following year, $34,000,000 more; and since that time with similar gigantic strides that great City has marched onward without faltering. Ten hundred and forty miles of railroad, besides the two named, were opened to the public use in the State of New-York from 1850 to 1855, inclusive, all tributary to the great Metropolis. No prophet is required to predict her future, for she holds her destiny in her own strong grasp; and the truth-telling figures above given indicate the nature of the foundations upon which her prosperity is based. No man who examines them without prejudice can doubt that it is the railroads and canals which bring the wealth of an empire to her doors."

From the West Indies.

THE COOLIE IMMIGRATION—THE FIRE AT BARBADOS.

By files of Jamaica papers to March 9, we are placed in possession of later intelligence from the West Indies.

The Coolie immigration was progressing at a rapid rate. Mr. McGregor, the agent for Jamaica in Calcutta, had reported that 350 Coolies were to be ready to sail for the island on Jan. 2, and that 2,000 more would leave by March 1.

The ship *Tartar*, from Madras, had arrived at Demerara with 350 immigrants—one more than when she sailed; while 73 of a cargo numbering 336, by the *Earl of Derby*, had died on the passage.

The conflagration at Barbados, of which we have previously been informed, had aroused the people of Georgetown to the necessity of more efficient protection against fire, and a brigade had been organized.

The House of Assembly in Barbados had taken measures to relieve the most needy of the sufferers by the destructive fire which had occurred there; £500 had been appropriated for their benefit. Notice had been given to those whose buildings had been destroyed not to attempt to reerect them without license.

THE TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY.

Appeal of Cassius M. Clay to the Citizens of Madison County—Origin of the Disturbance.

Fellow-Citizens of Madison County: Learning from a reliable source that the Revolutionary Committee of Madison are about to meet in Richmond on next Monday, to take into consideration who are again to be proscribed, and having understood that I only escaped their denouncement last Tuesday by a small majority, and that I am again to be considered on Monday, I avail myself of this means of making my protest and defence. I would greatly prefer always to meet my accusers face to face and there make my defence, but as friends have insisted on my avoiding any pretence for a conflict, I yield to their wishes and make this written appeal:

In the first place I, as a free citizen of a constitutional Commonwealth, most solemnly protest against any power on earth, but the legal and regularly constituted authorities of my country, to decide in any manner upon my "life, liberty or property." I regard, all impartial men will regard, him as the worst enemy of true liberty who acquiesces in any usurpation on the part of any man, or set of men, of the sovereign power of the State. If every man in Madison was to consent to the usurpation, it would be none the less an overthrow of the Constitution; which can be annulled, set aside, changed or disobeyed with impunity, only by the legal representatives of the people in convention assembled. But, according to the known facts, but about a fourth part of the county signed the papers protesting against the doctrines and action of the "Radical Abolitionists"—Rev. John G. Fee and others. And it is very well known that a very large number of those signing that paper were and are utterly opposed to any other than legal proceedings against those unhappy men, women and children. So that the Committee have not even the show of authority, three-fourths of the county having absolutely refused, amid threats of intimidation on the part of the movers, to sanction their illegal action. But waiving all these considerations, I do not fear to plead to you on the merits of my cause.

If it was a crime to resist the will and action of this Revolutionary movement, I have not done even that, except by the high moral power of an earnest protest; refusing to join by force of arms in a common defence with the exiles. My reasons for this are these: I regarded the radical doctrine, that "there is no law for Slavery," as *revolutionary*. To deny the potency of the Constitution and the laws, is to set up an independent Government in opposition to the existing Government and laws, the two distinct policies and jurisdictions of which must inevitably, at last, come into physical conflict. And, while I am opposed to Slavery on all possible grounds, my love and respect for my Constitution and my country override all other political considerations. My theory is, that Slavery is a creature of law, and the subject of support, modification, increase, or destruction, as any other policy; and to be reached in the same way only; by moral suasion, by speech, by the Press, by the laws, and by the Constitution. That so long as it constitutes property, by laws, that the laws must be respected and enforced in good faith. That the majority have the right to rule; because we know of no other or better way of promoting the ends of Government, the safety and happiness of the whole of the governed. That if the slaveholder thus rule we will acquiesce—and if we thus rule they must also acquiesce. And therefore the Republicans in Kentucky have been opposed to, and have steadily denounced, any illegal interference with slaves, from at home or abroad—they have given no counrenance to the escape of slaves, to insubordination, or to servile insurrection. Hence, on the 4th of July, 1856, at the Slate Lick Springs, in this county, when Rev. John G. Fee avowed from the stump the radical Abolition doctrine, I denounced it from the stump. He was Corresponding Secretary of the Central Republican Club; at our first meeting in Richmond, he was displaced, and a Republican elected in his stead. When he was mobbed in several places—when his colaborer, Rev. J. S. Davis, asked my aid in defending Mr. Fee—I addressed a letter, dated October 8, 1857, declining to identify myself in any way with Mr. Fee's doctrine or action. These letters were first published in the Washington *Republic*, in the face of the world, and were republished in the Louisville *Journal* and other Kentucky papers. Again, when the movement was made against the Bereans, I took the same neutral ground in letters addressed to the Richmond *Messenger* and to the Cincinnati papers, one copy of which was published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated White Hall, Ky., December 28, 1859, but which, I know not by what means, failed to reach Judge Field until the Monday following; and, the exiles being gone, I went into the *Messenger* office and took it away, as the occasion for its publication had passed.

Again, I heard that J. G. Hanson, one of the exiles, had returned, I went, on Friday last, to the house of Alexander McWilliams, where we talked the matter over; and we coincided in opinion, as we always had done—that our friends should separate their fortunes altogether from Hanson and his party.

On Saturday, with John H. Rawlings, I went to Berea, and there used all my influence to persuade my Republicans friends not to identify themselves at all in any manner with Hanson, but to ask him to sell his mill, and remove from the State, as his presence would be a continual source of discontent, and might possibly involve the Republicans in a conflict, when innocent men might be killed. I stayed all night with Wm. Stapp, where the same views were uttered and concurred in. I returned again through Berea, enforced with a parting word the same advice, and was leaving for home when Mr. Hanson hallooed. I stopped, and Mr. Rawlings introduced him to me. He asked me what was the public feeling towards him? I replied that I would speak frankly with him; that I was, as he well knew, opposed to his political principles, and could not stand by him in any way; but that my personal feelings were kind toward him. I had not talked with the Committee, but I had spoken to some in their confidence, and the feeling of bitterness against him was greater than ever on account of his return, I was told; and that I hoped he would leave the State for his own safety, as well as to avoid the possible fight between my friends and the Committee because of his presence. He remarked that he found no fault with me; that every one must stand on his own convictions, and that "every dog has his day."

Taking leave of him I went to Kingston, where I stayed all night with Whitt Moody. Whilst there, Messrs. Broaddus and Newland came in to see me, when I expressed the same views. I sent for G. W. Maupin, an old hunting companion, to spend the night with us, and to have a friendly talk about the whole matter, as I knew he was one of the Committee, and had acted the part of a peace-maker when Tony was attacked in the first raid at Berea, I was told. I then explained to G. W. Maupin, in the presence of S. Newland and Whitt Moody, my whole position, as he had not read my Frankfort speech. I told him that he was one of a revolutionary Committee; that I should not interfere with their action, if they confined themselves to the expulsion of the "Radicals;" but that if the Committee attacked us, the Republicans, on account of our principles, that we would defend ourselves to the last; and that in such defense, we'd shoot him, Reuben Munday, Terrill, or any other one of the Committee who sided and abetted any assassination of any one of my party that was for peace; that I had told our friends at Berea, that whoever stood in defence of Hanson would do so at his own risk, and we would not stand by him; but if they cleared themselves of Hanson, and were attacked in their own right, that we would make a common cause—we would take to the woods, and defend ourselves to the death.

This, men of Madison, is my whole connection with the Radicals of Berea. All the time against their doctrine—all the time for the peace and safety of the community.

On Monday night I staid with my sister Smith; on Tuesday, hearing that the excitement was mostly against me, and that I was thought to have dictated the letter of Hanson to Judge Field, with a view to bring on the war, I made my remarks at the Court-house to clear the popular mind of all apprehensions. The falsehood of the whole allegation is apparent, when you will see by the letter to Judge Field that it is dated on the 13th inst., two weeks ago, when I had neither seen nor known Hanson, nor been at Berea since my Northern tour, and therefore could not possibly have had any intercourse with him.

Now it turns out just as I had expected, from what was said by Mr. Newton, in Richmond, on Wednesday morning last, in the presence of G. W. Maupin and others—that the Republicans had nothing to do with Hanson, were for peace, and fought in their own defence.

The Republicans say (which was admitted to me by one of the party) their houses were rudely searched, and I give you here a copy of a letter written to me by Messrs. Bland and Haley, stating the whole cause of the difficulty, which original letter, signed by Haley and Bland, by J. H. Rawlings, can be seen by calling upon me:

> Berea, in the Evening, March 30, 1860.
>
> My Friend C. M. Clay: I drop you a line stating the facts concerning the fight. In the first place, it was not brought about over Hanson, but over the treatment to George West. The Committee went to his house on the hunt of Hanson. West is in the last stage of consumption, and told his daughter to shut the door; and they broke the door down, and they cuffed and abused West and his daughter; and we went to see West, with no view of seeing any of them. We met them, and I begged for peace, and did all I could to obtain it. I intended to take your good advice.
>
> FRANK BLAND AND GREEN HALEY.

* Here, men of Madison, are some of the facts—but not all of the facts—the language to the daughter of West was too gross for the public eye, and I therefore suppress it. Nor were these the only outrages. A similar offence to the children of the poor brought on a revolution in that kingdom from which we draw our blood and our love of liberty. The story will sink deep into the hearts of thirty millions of Americans! The battle of the 26th day of March will never be forgotten in the annals of this nation! You may drive these men into the mountains; you may burn their houses; you may hunt them down like wild beasts, till the last one falls by superior force; but their cause is the cause of American liberty, and the holiest instincts of human nature. The martyrdom will light up the fires of civil war, which will pervade the Union, and be extinguished only by the downfall of one or other of the great powers which shall have caused them to desolate the land.

Men of Madison, I stand by those men—I stand by the Constitution and laws of my native State—I stand by the Republican Party everywhere—I stand by the liberties which I inherited from our fathers, and which my own blood has, from the beginning of the Revolution of 1776 to this hour, in every battle-field, been present to defend. I stand, in a word, on my Frankfort speech of Jan. 10, 1860, which I desire to place before the world as the ground of my faith and my action.

I shall in no way whatever recognize or submit to any Revolutionary Committee. At my country's call I have freely risked my life in her defence. Two years in exile from my home and family; nine months in a foreign prison; ready at all times to sacrifice money, health, and even life itself, I have brought back an unsullied name to the place of my birth, and which you were not the last to welcome as part of the common glory of the State. You may be strong enough to overpower me; you cannot drive me from the duty which I owe to myself, to my friends and to my country. If I fall, I trust I shall not fall in vain; and it will be enough for all my long-cherished aspirations, if perchance my blood shall atone for the wrongs of my race, AND THESE STATES SHALL AT LAST BE FREE.

C. M. CLAY.

White Hall, Ky., March 31, 1860.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

Condition of Things in Utah—Opinions about Congressional Legislation—Progress of Mormon Settlements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, March 9, 1860.

Ever since it was known in this city that Sec. Floyd had declared that the army would be removed from Utah the present season, various have been the speculations indulged in as to destination, and whether or not the whole of the army would be removed. Opinions are yet very conflicting. The "Gentiles" and the not over strict of the "faithful" have reaped too rich a golden harvest while the army has been here, to wish it away in a hurry. And I am afraid many of those who make some pretensions to being good Mormons, have something of a hankering after the "dry goods and groceries" brought so plentifully into this Territory through the liberality of good Uncle Sam,—while, of course, the very faithful and devout consider that neither the "dry goods and groceries," nor the "leeks and the onions" of the Gentiles equal even the "small dust of the balance," when compared with integrity to the Mormon cause, which may be a little endangered by too close and protracted proximity to anything Gentile.

The prevailing sentiment, however, is that the greater part of the troops at Camp Floyd will steer for Mexico during the Summer, and that a small permanent garrison will be maintained at Camp Floyd and another at Fort Bridger.

With the departure of Gen. Johnston for Washington, *viâ* California, came the rumor that he was called to the capital to confer with the President upon the propriety and *modus operandi* of some brilliant descent upon Mexico, which, by its success and splendor, should harmonize jarring interests, unite antagonistic parties, increase the area of the country, transfer the "irrepressible conflict" from internal to external objects, magnify the American name, glorify the American arms, and last, not least, give an unprecedented *éclat* to James Buchanan's Presidential term, and close it in one brilliant, blazing triumph, with red and blue fire.

As Gen. Johnston has left us, it may be proper to state the estimation in which he is held by the people of Utah. He is generally considered to be a gentleman of high character, with a great deal more of the soldier than the citizen in his composition. He has the reputation of having kept his soldiers under strict and wholesome discipline, and at the same time he has sedulously abstained from the first act of comity towards the Utah people, further than his duties positively required of him. In a word, the Mormons think there could have been a more free, come-at-able, sociable commander, and there could have been one a great deal worse.

Gen. Johnston and Gov. Cumming have not exactly run together from the first. The Governor's policy has been of a conciliatory hue; the General's has been decidedly inclined to the dictatorial. Both have suited their respective positions, and both have done very well; at least, both might have done much worse than they have.

Mr. Morrill's promised bill for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories is rather ridiculed here. No *ex post facto* law can be made. This consoles many a Mormon patriarch, whose family is on a rather more liberal scale than is considered orthodox in the American world outside of the Great Basin. It is confidently believed here that Congress will make no law interfering with the domestic relations. If this belief is not well grounded, and if such a law be passed, the Mormon lawyers, rather shrewd ones, will enter an appeal against the constitutionality of the same. If this proves unavailing, then dodges will be resorted to; and it is well known that the Mormons are perfect adepts in the evasive and frustrative arts. Depend upon it, that Congress can ever effectually suppress polygamy is the last thought that a Mormon noddle will entertain.

The Mormons are not only careless of Congressional interference with polygamy, but they appear gloriously indifferent to any action Congress may take in reference to reorganizing this Territory, repealing the organic act, or anything of the kind. To be sure, they will knock, and continue knocking, for admission into the Union, because it is their duty and is in the natural order of things. But very few Mormons have any hope that Congress will favor their knocking, for some time to come at least. Some kind of a fatality or predestination doctrine seems to have taken hold of their minds. They seem to understand that, for some cause or other, they must and will be opposed all the time; that this is their "manifest destiny" till the "day of triumph," and consequently they care little which way the opposition comes. It can scarcely take them unawares.

That man would be a curiosity who would affirm that the Mormons had any strong desire for the presence of Federal officers. Yet the question is being handed round—what has become of the bulk of our Federal officers? Secretary Hartnett has been away from the Territory all Winter; Indian-Agent Forney ditto; Judge Sinclair ditto; Judge Cradlebaugh almost ditto. How is this? Do their duties lie in Washington? In the case of the Judges, the law expressly provides that they shall not be absent from their Districts for a longer term than sixty days. And if the presence and example and labors of proper Federal officers are needed in any Territory, why not in this?

The Mormons are widely renowned for their persistent industrial energies. Not only have they a special aptitude and *penchant* for "increasing and multiplying," but also for "replenishing the earth." Of course the "Mormon war" upset all their plans, and put a stop to many of their little enterprises. But now things are running back pretty much into the old channel. Much of the population of the cities and old settlements is floating off to new fields for enterprise. Cache Valley, north, is the favorite place. This fine Valley possesses any amount of wood, water, grass and fertile soil. But it is higher than Salt Lake Valley, and subject to deep snows and long Winters. Several new settlements were made there last Summer, and, from all appearances, there will be quite a stampede for that Valley the coming season. Apostle E. T. Benson is deputed to settle and "preside" in Cache Valley. It will be recollected that when the army was about entering Salt Lake Valley, 'Brother Brigham" suggested Cache Valley as a proper and fitting place for a military post. Brigham pointed northeast, and consequently the army located itself southwest. I think the faithful are now rejoicing at the success of the Prophet's stratagem, whereby that large and fertile Valley was left open for civil settlement.

Provo Valley, southeast, a small, fertile, well-grassed, well-wooded, well-watered, elevated valley on the Provo or Timpanogas River, is another place of attraction to which the landless are hasting for their quotas of land.

In San Pete Valley, four new settlements have been made within the past twelve months or so. This valley is also elevated, and well supplied with wood, stone, water and grass. It is a fine wheat valley. Apostle Orson Hyde is about to devote a good portion of his time to the direction of affairs there.

About forty miles west of Fillmore, on the Sevier River, above Sevier Lake—the lake Nicolet of Fremont—a dam has been constructed, which it is expected will provide for the watering of about fourteen thousand acres of desert land, and to this place many of the inhabitants of Fillmore and other cities are proposing to go and settle. Within about twelve miles of the settlement is the largest patch of cedar known in the Territory.

In making new settlements, the usual Mormon course is first to lay out a fort or a city. If a fort, the lots for houses and corrals are very small, and the whole is inclosed with a wall, of mud, adobes, or stone, according to circumstances, for protection. If a city, it is laid off in blocks and lots, the lots generally ranging from half an acre to one and a quarter acres, and the blocks generally containing from four to eight lots each. The streets run at right angles with the cardinal points of the compass. The farming land is generally laid out outside the city or fort in twenty-acre lots, one lot to each man or big boy, which lot may be entered upon by paying for the surveyor's certificate—about two dollars. A twenty-acre lot is considered as large as can be fenced, cultivated and irrigated by one man. Generally a five or ten-acre lot of hay-land can be obtained with the twenty-acre lot of farm-land.

This system of living in cities or forts and farming outside of them, has a two-fold basis: first, safety from savages and the lawless; second, refinement—families when congregated in one place having a greater tendency and more facilities to improve by education than when scattered or isolated upon far-reaching farming-lands.

The culture of cotton has received some attention the past year or two. Samples have been grown in this city, but not to any extent. In Washington County, 300 miles south, about five tons of cotton were raised the past year. One person raised two hundred pounds of ginned cotton on one-fourth of an acre. Enterprising citizens are sending to the States for cotton gins, to work up the cotton so as to bring it into market.

Tobacco is receiving attention, and is cultivated with success. The other day I saw a box of cigars raised and manufactured by Mr. George D. Watt, in this city, and pronounced by lovers of the weed to be little inferior to the best Havana.

The past Winter has been a wonderful time for fiddling and dancing. The Mormons can't be beat for devotedness to the Terpsichorean art. Every hall in the city has vibrated time and again with the vigorous and lively trippings of the "light fantastic toe." Not the least lack of fair "partners" either.

There has been an extraordinary number of schools in operation the past Winter, some of them very creditable, too. A High Free School opens on the 9th April, under the superintendence of Prof. Orson Pratt, and the patronage of the Prophet Brigham. Only to think of it—a school superintended by an apostle, and patronized by a prophet!

For the past two weeks, saints and sinners have been edified by lectures by Prof. Orson Pratt, on "Natural Philosophy," and by Capt. Walter M. Gibson, of South Carolina, upon the "Indian Archipelago." The Captain is exceedingly enthusiastic on this, his favorite topic, but I do not hear of any Mormons getting ready to accompany him to those delightful islands, though it is whispered that a few are quite enraptured with his glowing description of the beauties and glories of Malasia. Certainly, the Tabernacle is crowded to overflowing to hear his lectures.

A petition is going the rounds for signature, previous to being sent to President Buchanan, praying him to pardon David Mackenzie, an engraver, convicted and condemned to the Penitentiary for engraving a plate for the counterfeiting of United States Quartermaster's drafts on the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis. Judge Eckels and most of the Gentile merchants have signed the petition, as it was evident that Mackenzie acted more as a mechanic than as a principal in the affair. A petition is also being signed praying Gov. Cumming to reprieve Mackenzie till the will of the President be known.

The Mormon community are very little behind their Eastern neighbors in big story-telling. Here is something of a considerable calf-story, "well authenticated." Mr. Joseph Birch, an Englishman, residing at Provo, lost a seven-months' heifer calf on the first day of February last, and no trace of it could be found till the 28th day of the same month, when the surprising discovery was made that the poor "critter" had been buried in a hay stack the whole of the interval. The calf, it appears, was kept loose in a corral, in which was a hay stack, and on the 1st of February two or three tons of hay were thrown upon the previously diminished stack. In replenishing the stack, however, the poor calf happened to be buried up, through his over anxiety to get a bite, and this without the knowledge of the man unloading the hay.

When first buried, the calf was fat and large of its age, but when discovered again it was a perfect skeleton—a bag of bones. The owner thinks the calf will recover, as it was able to walk when found. I am somewhat acquainted with Mr. Birch, he having taken and executed several contracts for the supply of wood and hay to the army at Camp Floyd, and I think, however strange, his story may be credited.

The Americans of the Fourth Ward have made the following nominations: For Aldermen, Ephraim Pray and —— Van Doren; Chosen Freeholder, Harvey M. Soulé; Justice of the Peace, Thos. E. Tilden Constable, John A. Van Voorhies; Commissioner of Appeals, Daniel Fielding.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF HERODOTUS. A New English Version, with copious Notes and Appendices, illustrating the History and Geography of Herodotus from the most recent sources of information; and embodying the chief results, Historical and Ethnographical, that have been obtained in the progress of Cuneiform and Hieroglyphical Discovery. By George Rawlinson, M. A., late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, assisted by Col. Sir Henry Rawlinson, K. C. B., and J. G. Wilkinson, F. R. S. In four volumes, octavo. With Maps and Illustrations. New-York: D. Appleton & Company, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

Of certain books it may be said, that, without some knowledge of them, no man can be called educated. One of these is the Bible. He who knows but little of that book, and its most important place in history, is destitute of one of the first elements of culture, regarded merely as human culture. Whatever may be his position in society, he is an ignorant man, having no right to assume the direction of the actions or opinions of his fellow men. Next to this, though at a wide distance, may be placed Homer and Herodotus—the one the fountain-head of poetry, the other "the father of history." We by no means say that a man is uneducated who cannot read Herodotus in the Greek, but he surely is an ignorant person who knows little or nothing about him in any more accessible form.

No other ancient writer has had more numerous translators—all readable, too, as the poorest translation of such a writer must ever be. The present is doubtless, in all respects, the best. The assertion is warranted by the great pains taken by the learned author, the long time he has been engaged in the work, the rich introduction, the luminous foot-notes, and the more extended dissertations on the main points of the Herodotean books—especially in that connection with the Scripture archæology.

Everything is given that will enable the reader to appreciate this old writer, and to understand his place in history. We become well acquainted with him, and with the age in which he wrote. The entertaining as well as instructive Herodotus—we give him our whole hearts. "Frank, childlike, guileless, playful, quaint,"—we are inclined to believe all that he tells us; we feel at least certain that he himself honestly believes all that he relates to us as credible; that he gives us the best he can find, even when he expresses his own doubts, and that, in either aspect, no bias, political or religious, would lead him consciously to deceive the reader, or to swerve knowingly from that truth which he so religiously regards as the only end of historical writing. It is a book for the child as well as the philosopher; full of the most delightful stories for the one, and furnishing matter of profoundest thought for the other.

Herodotus has been justly charged with superstition and credulity. With great ability, however, as well as truth, it is shown that herein consists much of the very truthfulness of his history. The age of the Persian ever was one of faith in omens, theophanies, dreams, and especially in oracles. The doctrine of a divine Nemesis pervaded the whole soul of Greece. We see it, afterwards, so prominent in the Greek drama. With Herodotus it was a master feeling. To show this doctrine to the world seems to have been a leading motive in his great work. Now it is quite evident that such a tendency may have led him, unconsciously, to give a wrong *direction* to certain facts, if not to warp their very truth; though there is everywhere the strongest internal evidence that, when the objective truth demands it, the author can and does rise above all such subjective influences. But there is a higher view to be taken of this. It may seem a paradox, at first, and yet the common sense of the reader must agree with the translator in the position that all this rendered Herodotus the more *truthful* writer in the best sense of the word. That is, he was a more truthful representative of the mind of his age, and, therefore, actually gives us a more truthful picture of the state of Greece in that exciting semi-heroic period of the Persian wars, than ever could have been given by the more skeptical, the more critical, and, as far as statistical detail is concerned, the more correct Thucydides. Dreams, oracles, *nemesis*, or special Providences, may be false as facts, false as explanations of facts, and yet they do enter, not merely into the *spirit* of such a time, but into the very outward facts themselves. They are quite different facts from what they would have been without such subjective influences controlling their objective form and relative position. He, therefore, who in scornful skepticism utterly rejects them, may give the skeleton of history; he may be very sharp, too, in defining the outward causations, but that which is the real history—what is *thought*, what is *felt*, what is *believed*, what, in short, is the mind or spirit of the age—this, in such hands, becomes all a falsehood or a blank. Who has most of this higher or substantial verity, the "legendary Eusebius," or the critical Gibbon? Different answers will be given to such a question from different positions, and yet there can be no doubt about the matter in any truly thoughtful mind. In the one we have much outward falsehood; in the other there is throughout one monstrous lie—false in its core, false in its position, all the more false from being given to us in the form of facts, partial yet indisputable—lying facts we may call them, because while presenting the *face* of the third century, exhibiting the most malignant *spirit* of the eighteenth.

The Herodotean stories were in the mind of Greece. Oracles and Nemeses formed an inseparable part of its thinking; the barest outward facts took a direction from them; and, had Herodotus possessed the skeptical spirit of Thucydides, it is far from being certain that it would have made his history better, or more truthful, even as a history of facts. Instead of merely paring off excrescences, such a critical knife might have cut into the very quick. It would have thrown out much of the marvelous, which we can separate for ourselves; but, in all probability, would have left out still more of that which is most important, as well as true, and whose place could never have been supplied. There is a sense in which even myths become history; they enter into the thoughts of succeeding ages, they become *spiritual verities*, and cannot be overlooked without making history in many cases a worthless blank, or a waste of worthless facts, having nothing to quicken the thought, or to live in the memory of any succeeding humanity.

We are not to impose on ourselves; we may separate the mythical from the common thought, preserving the reality of each; but it becomes an important question whether the spirit of skepticism and hypercriticism may not also pervert history, sometimes to a greater degree than either credulity or superstition. The school of Niebuhr have rendered the Roman State a spreading capital, without a base, and almost without a shaft. They had nothing in the beginning to make Rome what it afterwards was. There must have been a heroic period for such an empire; there must have been the marvelous, if not the supernatural, in the foundation of so mighty a structure. So is it with Greece. The age of Pericles could not have been what it was, had not the Persian wars preceded it. The Persian wars would not have presented their peculiar features, had there not been a Homeric or heroic age before them. So too may we say of the Bible history. We need not shrink, even here, from carrying out the parallel which some have instituted for a very different purpose. The wondrous character of the later nation, as it appears when coming in contact with profane history, demands the still more wonderful beginning. The Hezekiahs, the Isaiahs, the Jacobs, the Zerubbabels, the Maccabees, the Gamaliels, and the Pauls, could never have appeared as the later records describe them, had there been no Samuel, no Joshua, no Moses, no Exodus from Egypt, no law-giving on Sinai, as represented to us in the marvelous yet truthful pictures of the more ancient books.

So, too, modern prejudice, or the tendency to judge of ancient things through modern ideas, may also warp history, or our views of history. Herodotus tells us that, on asking the meaning of an inscription on one of the Pyramids, he was informed that "it recorded the quantity of onions, leeks, &c., consumed by the laborers in the erection of the monument." Col. Mure makes himself merry with this; he thinks it "is very much as if some foreigner, ignorant of the English tongue, were to ask the meaning of the inscription on the London Monument, and should receive for answer from some quizzing humorist of Fish-street Hill, that it recorded the number of quarts of porter and pipes of tobacco consumed by the builders of the column. "This," says the profounder Rawlinson, "is to argue that what would be unlikely to take place in London in the eighteenth century, A. D., would have been equally unlikely to happen in Egypt in the eighteenth century B. C. He suggests a vast difference between those primitive times and our own, and he is doubtless right. A little reflection must convince any one that the old Oriental servitude was a very different thing from our modern commercial Slavery. Good and abundant feeding for his laboring *subjects* was just one of the things on which an ancient despot of the Pharaoh stamp would especially pride himself. Owning all, as well as ruling all, he would regard this as one of the best ways of setting forth his power and munificence. Besides, the ancient political economy had no better statistics by which to show the greatness and costliness of the work. Herodotus might be defended by other examples from the history of those early days; but there comes to us one which ought to be peculiarly satisfactory. It is a testimony from the camp in the Wilderness. Josephus tells us that in the days of the bondage, the children of Israel were employed in building pyramids. Everything concurs to show that though they worked hard, they were well fed. Hence, the difficulty Moses experienced in arousing them to a true sense of their condition. They loved "the flesh pots of Egypt;" they well remembered their pampered servitude; its toils were forgotten in its indulgences, and especially as they thought of them amid the starving hardships of the desert. Then arose deliciously before their minds the very articles here enumerated by Herodotus as worthy of an inscription on the monument of their labors. "We *remember* the fish that we did eat in Egypt, the cucumbers and the melons, and the *leeks* and the *onions*, and the *garlic*, but now our soul is dried away."—Numb. xi:5. It is a segment, but an exactly-fitting segment, of the same ancient picture coming down to us through the ages, but by a widely separate way, which the track of the Greek historian never crossed.

The fidelity of Herodotus is attested by the fact of his extensive travels. Fifteen thousand miles, a great part of it among nations barbarous and unknown, and this too in a time when traveling in Asia Minor, Assyria, Egypt, and even in Greece Proper, was a matter of great difficulty, giving rise to the saying that "no man took a journey or made a voyage willingly." The military spirit or commercial gain were the usual stimulants to so hazardous an undertaking. With Herodotus it was that higher feeling which must ever command for him our respect, and secure our confidence. It was the pure love of knowledge, prompting to sacrifices which would be regarded as remarkable even in our own age; at that time they were truly astonishing—no less marvelous, in fact, than some of the more special wonders he records.

Herodotus had a passion for the marvelous, but he could not rest in any supposed delusion. The proof of this occurs repeatedly in his history, and in such a way as to produce an irresistible impression of his determined truthfulness. There is a characteristic specimen, Book II. ch. 3. Not content with the information given by the priests of Memphis, he makes special journeys to Heliopolis (the Scriptural On) and to Thebes, for the sole purpose of seeing whether the monuments and interpretations of those places would agree with those of the former. It was the same careful spirit that led him to examine the inscriptions on the tripods and medals in the Oracular temples, and to compare one with the other, as the best means of checking, at least, the popular stories, and reducing them to some kind of chronological accuracy. At another time he makes a special voyage to Tyre for no other purpose but to get at the truth of some reports concerning a famous temple of Hercules in that place. He had been puzzled by the separate traditions of two Hercules, as he had found them in the East. While examining this old temple at Tyre, he discovers on the walls a reference to the Thasian Hercules, and so this indefatigable archæologist takes ship to the island of Thasos, where he finds a temple built by a Phœnician colony five generations earlier than the first mention of the Grecian Hercules, the son of Amphitrions. Rawlinson thinks this was time thrown away on an unimportant question. We must, however, differ from him here. There is no matter of deeper interest amongst the problems of antiquity than this universal myth of Hercules. The name is as clearly Phœnician, or Shemitic, as *Kadmus* or *Europa*. It denotes the *traveler* or *wanderer*, (the article combined with the Hebrew radicals R K L,) and although Phœnician use gave it too much of a *commercial* sense, even as the Javanic thinking clothed it with too much of the warlike or hero idea, yet is it doubtless everywhere that same tradition of the World-Deliverer which belonged to the common stock of primitive revelation before the dispersion of mankind, and which afterwards each nation dressed up in its own habit of thought, or according to its own fancy of that idea in which consisted the mystery of the world's redemption.

The great merit of Herodotus early excited a jealousy of him in the minds of ancient writers, although modern critics have been disposed, more and more, to do him justice. Among other causes injurious to our historian was the false reputation acquired by Ctesias, a Greek writer, who gives us an account of the Assyrian empire. As physician to Artaxerxes Mnemon, he resided a number of years at the Persian court. This gave him credit, although it is seen now that his position in this proud Oriental monarchy was only a temptation to try the most lying experiments on the wondering credulity of his former countrymen. In all the characteristics of truthfulness he is the very opposite of Herodotus, and yet he carried the ages with him. It is from the fragments that remain of Ctesias that we get the stories that used to figure in our school books about the the early Assyrian empire, beginning with Ninus and including all the romance of Semiramis and Sardanapalus. However, he got the ear of antiquity, with the exception of the critical Aristotle, who evidently ranks him among the mythologists. From this false credit he seems to have been better known than Herodotus, to some of the earliest Christian fathers, from whom he derived a still further indorsement that passed him down to the whole series of ecclesiastical writers. They take him as the chief authority, although they each found it difficult to make any fair reconciliation between his extravagant accounts and the modest chronology of the Scriptures, with which Herodotus so much better agrees. Modern research has tendered to weaken more and more the credit of this courtly romancer, until, as our author says, "the *coup de grace* has been given him by the discoveries on the Assyrian monuments, which convict him of having risen into notice by a system of enormous lying, to which the history of literature scarcely presents a parallel." He was the sensation writer of his day, and, like some modern oriental travelers of the same description, cast the more sober and truthful narrator into the shade.

The great modern merit of Herodotus is found in the fact that thorough examination shows no ancient writer to be in better accordance with the Scriptures. The exhibition of this forms an important part of the present work. Hence the space devoted to the Assyrian and Egyptian monuments. But there is another aspect of this agreement, for the proof of which we need not go to mounds and ruined temples. It is the testimony of the unspoken, of the unwritten, like that which comes from the blank tablet, the voiceless catacomb, the silent chamber in the pyramid. It is the evidence it furnishes of the lateness of human history. The Scriptures give us the positive proof of this. In Herodotus it comes out silently, yet most convincingly in its negative aspect,—all the more impressive, too, from the fact that he is, after all, our great authority in respect to the elder world. So much noise has of late been made about Champollion, and Bunsen, and the hieroglyphics, that some, who get all their knowledge from reviews, have come to look upon Herodotus as common-place, and to regard any mere reference to him as showing a lack of erudition. But say what we will, in this old writer, together with the few remaining fragments of Berosus and Manetho, we have, substantially, all the learning on the subject. The hieroglyphics are but marginal scholia, more obscure often than the text. Herodotus had the first reading of the Egyptian monuments more than two thousand years ago, when they stood brightly out to the familiar eye of the living interpreter. He has given us all the choice parts of their information. The obscured remains that are now costing so much labor in their deciphering, may confirm, but can add little to, his general truth and accuracy. They are but scanty duplicates, age-worn and defaced, of knowledge anciently gleaned under better circumstances, and not clearer aids of interpretation.

Such are the sources of history. How impressive the lesson they teach us! It is not obtrusive, like the miracle of the sense, or the outward supernatural, yet taking a still deeper hold upon the reflecting mind. We may understand this, when we remember that there are two classes of wonders, as well as two measures of the credible. There are wonders for the reason—soul-wonders' as we may call them, in distinction from the sense miraculous. There is the awe of the unknown, the vast unknown in nature, which science reveals, although some of the most zealous votaries of science are so little affected by it. There is the profound unknown of the human race, the utter darkness that rests upon its origin, were it not for the revelation we so inadequately value. There is the startling thought of our short residence upon the earth. "We are but of yesterday," says the patriarch; "We are but of yesterday," is still the utterance of the thoughtful spirit; the intervening centuries are but as "a day when it is past, and as a watch in the night." How brief a time has man been here; we mean historical man. There may be, to certain minds, a pleasure in the fancy of some unknown, unknowing rudiment of humanity that had existed millions of years before, but what would such a creature be to us? Man proper, man historical, the record-keeping, the tradition-gathering man, knowing himself and knowing his race—man with the first idea of humanity—such a man has been but a short time among "the things that do appear." Geology cannot bring him down from the remote past; history only carries him up a few centuries; sought in either direction, every clue is soon lost, every trace of him soon utterly disappears.

We start upon the broad familiar shores of modern history. As we voyage up, narrower and narrower flows the stream, darker and darker grow the forest shades upon its banks. We reach the head of navigation and find ourselves in a dense wilderness. From the deposits brought down by the silent floods we seek to gain some little further knowledge of the unexplored regions above; and so, when history fails, we resort to language and ethnology, and from them we find that the primæval fountain cannot be far off. But origin itself, *our* origin, is necessarily a fact transcending. We cannot know whence we came, unless it is revealed to us from a plane of knowledge higher than the inductive.

Three thousand years—how dark it grows! Four thousand years—there is midnight over all the earth. We are somewhere not far from the pole of human existence—for it is impossible that such a humanity as the earliest accounts reveal, such a strong, rapid-moving, pyramid-building, empire-founding humanity as comes to light on the Assyrian and Egyptian monuments, could have existed long before, and yet have left no track in time. Such a long burial in the unknown might be conceived of man postæval, obsolete, time-worn, the modern savage, who has been sinking ever since the fall, but not of man primæval, such as revelation sets him forth, and earliest history finds him. Let those who will believe in a series of Chaldean monarchs or Hindoo demi-gods, running up to empty multiples so vastly exceeding all the centuries that fall below the place where history has its twilight beginning; let those who will believe with Bunsen, that there could have been such a single perpendicular line of Egyptian dynasties running on its solitary length of ages, whilst utter darkness rests on all beside this lonely obelisk in the waste of time. Ten thousand years and more in Egypt, and yet no history begun in Greece or Italy!—ten thousand years of unbroken monarchy, of king succeeding king, with all the rest of the world an unknown political blank, an uninterrupted historical silence!—it is incredible. The thinking, we are convinced, will find it easier, in the end, to believe in Moses than to give credence to this. No forced computation of overlapping monuments can make it either truthful or consistent.

The human race is not much older than the Pyramids. A chiliad, or so, is all that reason as well as revelation can allow. It is this modest claim of antiquity made by the Scriptures that should have commended their truthfulness to all sober minds. They stand here in such striking contrast to those hollow, pretentious chronologies to which the anti-biblical critic is so unnaturally inclined to give the preference. The Bible starts with the very seal of truth upon its title page. Make all allowance for unimportant variances; take the Septuagint, or the more modest, and, therefore, the more trustworthy Hebrew Numbers, and it is just as we might *à priori* expect to find it. Few are the centuries of man's existence before that time when he begins to know himself, and to make himself known upon the earth. The Scripture account, by its very opposition to these boastful claims to antiquity which have so tempted other nations, shows itself to have been made under a guidance higher than any mere human wisdom, either of ancient or of modern times.

The other lights, so far as they were real lights, have all become extinct. Egypt and Nineveh long survived the rest, but they, too, have at last gone out. The Bible history runs on for a brief space all alone. We must follow this or none. There are some faint reflections of its cosmogony and primæval genealogies in the earliest pretensions of other nations, but it is not difficult to determine which is the original and which is the copy. The grandeur, simplicity, unique consistency, in the one, the over-laying, the over-coloring, the disproportioned, the grotesque, the swelling, wonder challenging, style—the unnatural antique of the others, leave no ground for doubt. If Moses copied from Persian or Hindoo myths, then we have a fact as curious as it is unexampled. Instead of growing upon the original, the later legend divests it of all its swelling disproportions; instead of going beyond it in all the known characteristics of the mythical style, the lower or more barbarian Jew, as some would style him, comes back to the unique grandeur of the idea, and chastely returns to the utmost simplicity of fact and diction. This is a reversal of all historical experience. The events narrated in the earliest Hebrew Scriptures are indeed most marvelous, for how could the beginning of a new world and a new race, the new experience of humanity in its untried primæval being, be otherwise than marvelous!—but a still greater wonder, a wonder for the awed reason instead of the astonished sense or fancy, is the exceeding modesty, truthfulness, and reverence, with which it is all told. Where else have we such a narrative, delivered in such a style, in all the annals of history or philosophy?

The earliest life is evidently before the mythical. Some have reasoned as though the first age had nothing to do but to make myths, and to express certain ideas in this same poetical, semi-philosophical form; but this is a later aspect of the human mind. It follows that primæval period which may be described as one of simple gazing wonder, called out by the great facts of nature and the thought of Him who made it—a period which had no room for myths in its unspeculating adoration of the one Great God, unassociated, as yet, with any other, unconfounded as yet with nature,—the God for the most part unseen, yet believed as occasionally manifesting himself to the wants of the young, thoughtful race. This is the simple Patriarchal religion. Myths are the beginning of that departure which seeks to worship "the creature," (the creation,) "*more than*," or rather, as the preposition should be rendered, Rom. i:25, "*along with* the Creator." They are the first attempts at a kind of philosophizing, seeking in some ideal representation of the physical to get a position above the common mind. Hence the Polytheism of the West, the Pantheism of the East—each, in its own way, a departure from the primæval thought of God so strongly perduring in the Shemitic mind that lay between. Of all writings, early or late, none are so directly opposed to all nature worship, in every form of the idea, as the books of Moses. Hence is it that of all nations, ancient and modern, the Jews, though having their own marvelous and their own supernatural, have exhibited the least tendency to the mythical in any proper sense of the word. Their national life is one stupendous miracle of Divine power, but of the Pantheistic, the Polytheistic, the cloudy ideal—in a word, the mythical, we find no trace on these conservators of the world's earliest history. T. L.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Treaty not in Conflict with the Reciprocity Clause of our Commercial Treaties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reciprocity clause in our treaties with Prussia, France, England, the Hanseatic Republics and other foreign nations, binds the parties *generally* to place each other on the footing of the most favored nation. In some of those treaties there is a further stipulation that if favors are granted by one party to any nation upon conditions or *equivalents*, the same favors may be claimed by the other party on similar terms. Since these treaties were made our Government has negotiated two important reciprocity treaties upon the basis of conditions and equivalents. The first was the Canadian, during the Administration of Gen. Pierce. The second is the Mexican, now waiting ratification by the Senate. The Mexican is not only based upon conditions and equivalents, but is a compound treaty of a unique character. Our Government desiring the *transits* across the Isthmus, and through Sonora to the Gulf of California, and seeing at the same time that the exports of Mexico, consisting mainly of dye-stuffs, hides, cocoa, and the precious metals, would not compete with our productions, while with 9,000,000 of people she might be a great consumer of our products, asked terms for the *transits in perpetuity*, and for an exchange of commodities, the rates of duty on the latter to be adjusted by us for both countries on the reciprocity principle. The Mexican Government, (the Juarez,) desiring the prestige and moral force of our recognition of their Government, as the Government *de jure* and *de facto* of Mexico, and influenced as much by this as by pecuniary considerations, offered to grant the transits and the exchange of commodities, as proposed, for $4,000,000. The terms were accepted, and the treaty negotiated, our Government stipulating that two of the four millions should be applied by us in liquidation of the claims of our citizens against Mexico.

If ratified, this treaty will be of more importance to every section of the country than any commercial treaty that our Government has ever negotiated. By it, an outlet is secured for the rice, cotton, tobacco, wheat and hemp of the Southern and Western States, without fear of competition from other countries, and a sufficient outlet for the manufactures of leather, iron, paper, cotton, textiles, shop manufactures and agricultural implements, from the Middle and New-England States, to sustain for a long time the present values of these commodities. It will immediately bring the two countries, through the facilities of steam navigation and postal arrangements, into the closest relations. Our lost trade will be restored, and our present exports of $5,000,000 per annum will soon be quadrupled. Add to this the value from year to year of the Isthmus transit to the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the transit through Senora to the Gulf, as an outlet for the entire productions of Western Texas, New-Mexico and Arizona, and the aggregate sum will be too huge for calculation. A treaty fraught with such advantages should not be lost to the country through partisan feeling. Senators should look upon it as statesmen, upon whom the Constitution has imposed the responsibility of ratifying or rejecting, as the interests of the country, and our treaty obligations to other countries, may require.

But it is said the treaty conflicts with the reciprocity clause of our commercial treaties; that its ratification would certainly be followed by a demand from England for the admission of her *textiles* to our country at the same low rate of duty as Mexican exports, and that, the demand being complied with, our revenues and our immense manufacturing interests would be utterly destroyed. These are truly formidable reasons for its rejection, if based on a just construction of the reciprocity clause of those treaties. That the objections, however, are not will taken, a plain statement of the case will amply demonstrate. England demands admission for her goods on the terms granted to Mexico. Our Government replies that Mexico had important transits across her territories that we needed for *international intercourse*; that these transits and the exchange of her products for ours on the reciprocity principle were offered to us for valuable *pecuniary* and other considerations; that we accepted the terms and received the grants for our money and our power; and that having *paid* for the grants, we are rightfully in possession of the same upon the basis of *equivalents*, within the meaning of the reciprocity provision of all our commercial treaties.

Now your Government proposes to flood our country with your manufactures under the Reciprocity clause of the treaty of 1815, and thereby annihilate our revenue and our industrial pursuits. How will you compensate us in the way of *equivalents* for these dire calamities? Have you important *transits* that are indispensable to us? No. Will you protect us against the aggressions of other nations? We do not require protection. What, then, can you offer us on the basis of *equivalents?* Will you give us a hundred millions sterling per annum? That would not be sufficient. The wealth of your empire would hardly compensate us for the loss of our occupations and the endangerment of our free institutions. We cannot, for any equivalents in *money that you can pay*, convert our high civilization into barbarism, and consign to extinction the last chance to demonstrate that man is capable of self-government. You must therefore be content to send your exports to us subject to the *imposts* of our laws for the admission of similar goods from other nations, until you can induce us to make you an exception to their operation under a special reciprocity treaty upon the basis of conditions and equivalents.

This is the proper construction of the reciprocity clause. England and France so view it; and, acting upon it, they have just concluded a reciprocity free trade treaty on the basis of equivalents. This basis will exclude our Government from participating in the arrangement, unless we can offer those Powers satisfactory *equivalents*, which we cannot do without hazarding the existence of our entire home interests. While England and France, therefore, with their low capital, cheap labor and high development in the useful arts, may fraternize as neighbors through commercial treaties, based on equivalents, without impairing their reciprocity treaty obligations to other nations, the United States and Mexico, as coterminous countries and neighbors, may also, through similar treaties, fraternize, and at the same time preserve inviolate all their commercial reciprocity treaties. J.

OUR CITY CHARITIES—NO. IV.

The Children's Aid Society.

Prior to the year of grace 1848, the attention of the benevolent and philanthropic citizens of New-York does not seem to have been particularly called to the condition of the neglected, vagrant and homeless children of the City. The House of Refuge was, indeed, performing its beneficent work for the juvenile delinquents; Orphan and half-orphan Asylums garnered up those who were deprived of a parent's care, and were brought under their notice; the Randall's Island Nursery, and the Home for the Friendless, took charge of many of those who were utterly dependent and helpless; but there were very few who were not startled, when told in the report of Mr. G. W. Matsell, Chief of Police for the year 1848-9, that there were nearly 10,000 children in the City not reached by any of these institutions, who never attended the Public Schools, but who lived upon the streets, many of them having no other home, night or day. They were not criminals in the eye of the law, for their thefts, if they were guilty of stealing, were of very small amounts, and almost entirely food or fuel to keep them from perishing. Some of them gained a precarious subsistence for themselves or their parents by pilfering and begging; others swept the crossings, picked over the ash-boxes, gathered rags, bones and refuse paper; others still sold matches, tooth-picks, or other small articles, or peddled apples, oranges and flowers; a large class were newsboys, and print and ballad sellers; others were organ-grinders, statuette-sellers, or venders of Bohemian and Dresden ware.

Many of them slept in areas, boxes, old wagons, or on the pavement over the printing vaults, where the heat would impart some warmth to their half-clad and chilled limbs, in the Winter, and in Summer laid them down upon the benches or grass of the Park. All were miserably clad, and many of them half-starved. From three-fourths to four-fifths of them were of foreign parentage, and in many cases were compelled, by their unnatural parents, to supply them, from their scanty gains with the means of intoxication.

The statistics of Mr. Matsell's report were at first regarded as exaggerations, but the visitors of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, who had the opportunity of thorough investigation, fully confirmed them, and, indeed, demonstrated that they did not completely represent the magnitude of the evil.

The first effort made to reach these neglected children, which has come to our knowledge, was the establishment of a Boys' Meeting, by members of the Carmine-street Presbyterian Church and others, in 1848, at first in a hall at the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, and subsequently in Amos-street. Those who entered upon this enterprise had found that these ill-clad, unwashed, unkempt children could not be drawn into any of the existing Sabbath Schools, or churches. Rough as they were, they were unwilling to go among those who were better clad than they, and the only way of reaching them was to establish meetings for them alone, and by means of familiar conversation and lecturing, by singing pleasant and lively songs of a religious and moral character, by pictures, maps, illustrations, and by anecdotes and simple instruction, to endeavor to improve their minds and hearts. At first, the effort seemed likely to prove a failure; these little street Arabs, wild and restless as an untamed colt, could not be kept still, or brought into a condition of subordination; many times it was found necessary to call in the aid of the Police to preserve order, but at length the children began to feel that it was a shame to treat with rudeness and violence those who only sought to do them good, and in their rough way they became civil and comparatively quiet.

The succeeding year a second "Boys' Meeting" was established in Wooster-street, through the unwearied efforts of Mrs. George B. Cheever, and the knowledge that was there acquired of the habits and needs of these poor children, stimulated those who had become interested in their condition to try to do something more for them. They came with tolerable regularity, indeed, to the Boys' Meetings, but any good impressions which might have been made there, were speedily effaced amid the profanity and obscenity of their associates and the wretchedness of their homes, if such places as they dwelt in could be called homes. Many of them who were willing to work could find no work to do, and with the two great prompters to evil—hunger and idleness—constantly at hand, they could not easily be restrained from falling into vice.

The Juvenile Asylum and the Five Points House of Industry were started about this time, and some of these wayward and neglected children were gathered into both, but in several quarters of the City they still swarmed in crowds, and the faithful workers, whose hearts were pained by their condition, felt that something more must be done for them, or they would swell, to a fearful extent, the army of crime. Honest labor and removal from and corrupting influences, were as much a necessity to them as to the poor girls, to whom Mr. Pease acted the part of an angel of mercy. Where the disposition to do good exists, there is usually combined with it a fertile invention, which readily finds the way and means of doing it. It was so in this case. The opportunity of acquiring a livelihood by honest toil was felt to be a first necessity. For this purpose those most active in the Boys' Meetings having organized themselves, in February, 1853, as the "Children's Aid Society," and appointed a Board of Trustees of different denominations, Hon. John L. Mason being Chairman, Rev. C. L. Brace, already known as a brilliant writer and conversant with European reformatory effort, as Secretary, and J. E. Williams, Esq., of the Metropolitan Bank, as Treasurer, commenced operations. A work-shop for pegging shoes was opened, and as many of the boys as could be induced to work employed in it. From thirty to forty boys daily worked in this shop, earning from $1 25 to $4 per week. In all 115 boys were furnished with work during the first year, many of whom after a time were sent to good places in the country. Owing to some adverse circumstances the shop did not pay its way, but fell in debt the first year nearly $200.

Industrial Schools were next established for girls, where they might be instructed in books half the day, and taught sewing or some light trade the other half, being furnished with a plain, cheap dinner, and sometimes with two meals a day, and clothed with the garments which they themselves assisted in making. A paid matron presided over these schools, assisted by volunteer teachers, mostly from the wealthier classes, who, with a zeal, earnestness and perseverance worthy of all praise, engaged in duties which required no ordinary amount of patience, courage and fortitude. Two of these schools were established the first year—one in Roosevelt-street, afterwards removed to Oliver, and subsequently to Cherry-street, and the other in Houston-street.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

It was still felt that unless these children could be removed from the associations by which they were surrounded,—the squalor and filth, obscenity and blasphemy, and that utter disregard of the decencies of life, which marks so many of the huge tenement houses where the abject poor do mostly congregate—there was but little hope of their growing up virtuous and pure in character. Homes must be found for them in the country. To accomplish this, circulars were addressed to clergymen, respectable farmers, manufacturers and mechanics in the neighboring States, soliciting applications from them for boys and girls to be employed on farms, in work-shops and manufactories in the country. Responses were received offering employment for 300 children, and 207 were sent to places, of whom 20 were taken from the prisons, to which they had been committed as homeless vagrants. Most of these children did well, and under their changed circumstances gave evidence that they were attempting to lead a new and better life.

In 1854 the "Newsboys' Lodging House" was opened in the Sun Buildings, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, under the charge of Mr. C. C. Tracy. These boys were found to constitute a community by themselves,' governed by certain simple laws, most rigorously executed, but owing little allegiance to any other code, civil or moral. Very few of them had any homes, their lodging-places being in the streets, boxes, alleys, or entries to the printing offices, or in Summer in the Park. They were very ragged and dirty, but usually shrewd, intelligent, and keen at shifting for themselves and making a bargain. The earnings of many of them were quite large, but were almost invariably squandered in attendance upon theatres or gambling. They were regarded by those who knew them best as the hardest and most uncontrollable of all the street children of the City.

The officers of the Society had made a wise selection of the man for Superintendent of this department of their labors. Mr. Tracy was, perhaps, better qualified for the work than any man they could have found. Cool, calm, collected, an utter stranger to fear, he yet had in large measure that electric sympathy for boys, and such boys as were to come under his care, which insured his finding his way speedily to their hearts. We half suspect that he was a wild boy himself, he is so thoroughly versed in boy-nature. Added to this sympathetic bond, he possessed much mechanical ingenuity, and great fertility in expedients for interesting and influencing these restless, untamed boy-men, whose experiences of hardship and suffering had made them old even in childhood.

Mr. Tracy entered upon his work amid many discouragements. The lodgings were to be let to the boys at 6 cents a night, but a condition of admission was, that the applicant should first submit to a bath; this, to boys whose skins had had no acquaintance with water often for months, was at first an exceedingly distasteful requirement. *Free dirt* had hitherto been one of their most highly-prized privileges, and it was not without a struggle that they abandoned it. After a few ablutions, however, the bath-tub became a decidedly popular institution. The next great difficulty was to keep the lads in order, or to arrange them into classes for the evening school. For some time the spirit of insubordination was so rife, that any man of less faith and patience than Mr. T. would have given up in despair; but at length there began to be some evident improvement. The boys were cleaner, quieter and more respectful, and the obscene and profane language, which had at first been the staple of their conversation, was abandoned, at least in the lodging-house. Mr. Tracy attended to their bodily ailments and injuries (not few in their rough-and-tumble life,) he helped them occasionally when unlucky and in danger of "punching" from losses on their papers; and while he sometimes engaged with them in their boisterous play, brought constantly to bear upon them the highest and purest motives. This was done without cant or ostentation, and it began ere long to produce a salutary effect. To encourage economy among them, he contrived a table with apertures in the top, each connecting with a little box having the boy's number on it in the drawer, into which he could drop every night a portion of his daily earnings, and persuaded the boys to keep the "bank," as they called the table, closed for two months. At the end of that time it was opened, and the boys were astonished at the amount of savings they had accumulated. Most of the money was expended for Winter clothing, and many of the little ragamuffins were better clothed than ever before in their lives. To check their tendency to gambling, Mr. Tracy introduced the game of draughts, and as some of the boys were fond of reading, he established a reading-room and library for their benefit. The lodging-house is still maintained, and now affords a shelter for some of the other street-boys as well as the newsboys. The evening school is kept up, and is useful in furnishing the rudiments of education to children who would otherwise have no opportunity of acquiring them. Supper is now furnished to such of them as have four cents to pay for it, and they have a free dinner and an hour of religious instruction on Sunday. The boys have each a drawer, or rather a large pigeon-hole, with a door which locks, where they deposit their best clothes; (rags being a necessary uniform for the newsboy,) and on Sundays and grand occasions, many of them appear well dressed. At the end of each month the "bank" is opened, and such of the savings of each boy as he does not draw for clothing or other expenses, are deposited to his credit in the Sixpenny Savings Bank. Many of them after having accumulated a sum sufficient to start them fairly, either find a situation in the country, or as apprentices in some good trade, or occasionally establish a little shop on their own account. Three years since, Mr. Tracy resigned the Superintendency of the Lodging-house, to take charge of another department of the work of the Society, the conducting companies of children to the West—since that time it has had, we believe, three Superintendents. It is at present in charge of Mr. C. O'Connor, formerly one of the Society's Visitors, and under his care it maintains its previous efficiency; from 70 to 80 boys nightly find lodgings there, and in its pleasant rooms, are attracted away from the pernicious influences which formerly led them astray. He who shall visit the Newsboys' Lodging-house, expecting to see models of quietness and good behavior; boys who would be patterns of correct deportment for school-teachers or Sunday-school superintendents to parade before visitors, will be grievously disappointed; but he who can discern, under a rough and perhaps blunt and uncouth demeanor, the virtues of frankness, generosity, independence and self-reliance, coupled perhaps with some recklessness and swagger, and occasionally a little sauciness, will conclude, after careful observation, that many a boy brought up to the possession of wealth and luxury, and offered every advantage of education, does not play his part in the world so well as some of these poor newsboys.

In describing thus fully the home provided for the little news-venders, we have digressed from our historical narrative of the other operations of the Society. In 1855, the Industrial Schools for girls had increased to four, and two others were placed under the supervision of the Society. These Schools numbered 850 girls, of whom full four-fifths were of foreign parentage. Many of these, under the instruction there received, and their subsequent location in Christian families through the exertions of their teachers and the officers of the Society, were saved from an impending life of shame, and, in their new homes, grew up to unsullied womanhood.

The boys' meetings had increased in numbers, and their good results had led other persons, not connected with the Society, to establish similar meetings in other parts of the City. At the beginning of 1855, ten of these meetings were in existence, with an average attendance of over 1,000 boys. Near the close of the year an Italian School was established for the little organ-grinders, statuette sellers and rag-pickers of the City, in a room kindly furnished by the Five Points House of Industry. The school was held from 5½ to 8 o'clock P. M., and was attended by from 70 to 80 children, mostly of Italian birth or descent. They were taught by a countryman of their own, Mr. Cerqua. ~~The School is still continued,~~ and is prosperous, its numbers having increased to 90 children in regular attendance; but the little organ-grinders have generally ceased to come.

SENDING CHILDREN TO THE COUNTRY.

The operations of the Society in locating children in the country, were greatly increased during the year 1855, 800 children and 63 adults having been provided with places, nearly all of them in the Eastern and Middle States. Its gross receipts were about $10,000.

In 1856 the same general policy was pursued as in the preceding year. A Children's Aid Society was established in Brooklyn through the efforts of some of the visiters of the New-York Society. Another Boys meeting was established in Hamersley-street, among a class of boys who, for years, had been the terror of the neighborhood. This year there was an increasing demand for children, from some of the Western States, and 192 were sent to Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

The year 1857 was, in some respects, a new era in the history of the Society. The financial pressure which occurred in the Autumn of that year fully tasked its energies and resources. Its income was much greater than in any previous year, and the calls upon its liberality, both in supplying the necessities of its industrial schools and lodging houses, (it had at this time, and has still, a girls' lodging-house as well as one for the boys,) and in aiding in removing to the West children and adults, were increasing.

We learn from its fifth report, that 943 persons were during the year provided with places, of whom 275 were adults, principally sewing and trades girls, and 328 of the whole number were sent to the West, mostly to Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Other societies, some of them improvised for the season, sent companies of children and adults to the same States. The motives which prompted these efforts to remove adults to a distance from the City, where they might obtain employment, were noble and philanthrophic, and precautions, supposed to be sufficient, were taken to to prevent those of vicious and disreputable character from being enrolled in the companies; but the event proved that, in a very considerable number of cases, (a small portion of the whole, doubtless, yet sufficient to give much occasion for regret and reproach,) persons were sent out whose subsequent conduct affixed an odium upon all the succeeding efforts of those under whose charge they came. The Children's Aid Society, there is reason to believe, was more cautious than some of the others in regard to the character of its *protegés*, but some of these turned out badly, and, being the best known by name, it was compelled to bear much censure which did not justly belong to it. The children sent out by all the Societies did much better than the adults, and but a comparatively small percentage of them have given occasion for reproach.

The home policy of the Society, in 1858, was similar to that of preceding years. Its plan of sending children to the West had, in the view of its managers, proved so successful the preceding year, that it was materially amplified in this, though they were located in somewhat different sections; Indiana taking the lead, and Ohio and Illinois following, while Michigan and Iowa received very few. Over 500 children were sent to the West during the year.

During the year just closed 814 children and adults have been located, about one half at the West; of whom 222 were taken from the Randall's Island Nursery; 352 of the whole number have been sent to Indiana, and a few to Ohio and Michigan. Over 900 children are reported as connected with the industrial schools under the supervision of the Society. The receipts were not far from $12,500. The Society employs four visitors to visit the homes of the poor, select children into the Industrial Schools, and where they are deemed proper subjects for emigration, bring them to the Society's rooms for further examination. Much of the out-door charity of the Society, in the way of clothing, &c., is also disbursed through these visitors.

In a previous article of this series, we have alluded to the diverse views entertained on this subject of the deportation of children to the West by the managers of the two Societies most largely engaged in it, and have given, with considerable detail, the plan adopted by the Juvenile Asylum, and the reasons urged by them for it; it remains for us to present the plan adopted by the Children's Aid Society, and the arguments they advance in its justification. We should premise, however, that the number of children sent to the West by the Society greatly exceeds that of those forwarded by the Asylum. With the latter, the location of children is only an incident of their work, and not over twenty per cent. of the children received are thus disposed of; only about 200 being sent out the past year; while, with the former, it is one of the principal objects of their organization, and the number forwarded for five years past to country homes has averaged nearly 800 per annum.

The plan adopted by the Children's Aid Society is this: the visitors and teachers of the Industrial Schools select such children as, in their view, would be benefited by a removal to a new and distant home, rejecting, of course, those known to possess vicious habits, and on a given day, send or bring them to the Society's Rooms in Clinton Hall. Others come in of themselves, tired of the struggle with poverty and wretchedness in the great City, or desirous of commencing life anew under better auspices. Assembled here, they are examined very carefully as to their past history, parentage, condition, faults and vices by Mr. Tracy; if approved by him they are subjected to thorough ablution, dressed in a new, plain but neat suit, and after receiving some affectionate and pertinent counsel from Mr. Tracy, or some of the other officers, they are ready for the journey. During the past year, as we have already seen, about 30 per cent. of the children sent out have been taken from the Randall's-Island nursery, and have been carefully selected from the schools there, but of course have not needed all the preliminaries required in the case of the street children.

The children thus collected are accompanied, either by Mr. Tracy or one of the Society's visitors, to some point previously designated, and at which their arrival had been suitably advertised, correspondence having previously been had with some prominent citizens relative to the location of a company in that vicinity. On the day fixed, usually the day after the arrival, farmers and others desiring to take the children assemble from a district of twenty miles radius, and an advisory Committee being chosen of responsible citizens, who are well acquainted with the applicants, the children are soon located, mostly in the families of farmers. The Society does not possess the power of indenturing the children, and this they regard as an advantage rather than a misfortune; as they say that it often occurs that a change is beneficial, both to the employer and the employed, and the employer, knowing that the child's stay with him depends upon his securing his attachment, takes more pains to win his love than if he were an indentured apprentice.

The officers of the Society urge in favor of their policy two classes of arguments, the one based on its economy of expenditure, and the other on on its more beneficial results to the children.

Our plan, say they, requires no extensive grounds, no costly edifices, no large corps of teachers, no long residence in an asylum at a heavy *per capita* expense. We expend—aside from the clothing, which is mostly donated—from ten to fifteen dollars in transporting the child from this City to the prairies of the West, and even this small sum is in part replaced by the employer; while the asylums, having the same expenditure for transportation, incur also the expense of the support and education of the child for six or twelve months, and the interest on the enormous sums necessary for their edifices and grounds.

In the matter of moral advantage to the children, they urge that the change from the poverty and misery in which the child has lived here to the substantial comforts of a farmer's home, and the prospect of a brighter future dependent upon his good conduct, will act more efficiently in reforming his character than any brief period of asylum instruction; that the child can be reformed much more effectually by treating him as an *individual* than as one of a mass, all undergoing a routine course of training; that, isolated from his fellows and acquaintances, he forms new and better associations, and the virtues thus developed are not mere drill virtues, as easily put off as put on, but form a component part of his nature; that the conveniences, peculiarities and routine of an asylum life weaken the character, and disqualify the child for the real hardships and toils of a Western farm-life; that the education attained at the asylum can be as well acquired in schools elsewhere, and where the instruction has been earned by previous toil, will be more highly prized; and, finally, that a comparison of results would demonstrate the superiority of their system.

To the alleged objection that this plan has arrayed the hostility of large numbers at the West against it, they reply, that if this were so, the fact could not be concealed; that it would find its way extensively into the public prints, and that it would be impracticable for them to locate other companies at the West; whereas, in fact, they have applications for much larger numbers than they can supply, and these from localities which have already received companies of their children.

These, we believe, are their principal arguments, fairly stated. Some of them, though unquestionably honestly put forth, will not, we think, bear the test of a rigid examination. We do not doubt, indeed, that children untainted by vicious habits and practices, whose misery and poverty are only the result of neglect and desertion, would generally do well, if transported to a good Western home, without previous training, nor that those young children of misfortune who have had a two or three years' training at Randall's Island, will be the better for removal to scenes where they can be taken to loving hearts, and brought up where their individuality will have opportunity of development.

But in the case of the street children, of whom Dr. Brooks says, in a recent report to the Trustees of the Juvenile Asylum, ninety per cent. have been ascertained to be addicted either to falsehood, theft, profanity, obscenity, or other vicious habits, and fifty per cent. to all of these, we cannot believe that a thorough scrubbing, a suit of new clothes, and a brief moral lecture, will eradicate evil habits and principles which have flourished so long in a fertile soil. Our experience of wayward children is, that *sin*, in them as well as in adults, is more than skin-deep, and that any process which does not implant in them new motives and principles of action, must fail of effecting a thorough reformation.

As to results, we would respectfully submit to all parties concerned, that there are as yet no sufficient data for determining them. The agents of the institutions and societies are not, and in the nature of the case cannot be, disinterested witnesses. Nor are the letters from persons at the West, often written under the influence of prejudice on one side or the other, much more reliable. It would be easy to obtain, from people of high standing and character, a hundred letters for or against any one of the institutions which have been engaged in sending children to the West, and yet every letter might be written by strictly conscientious persons. The only method by which satisfactory data can be obtained for forming a just estimate of the results of the different methods pursued, is for the societies and institutions concerned to select a careful, judicious man, thoroughly versed in the whole subject, and unprejudiced in favor of one or the other theory, and placing in his hands the record of the location of their several companies, send him out, to investigate, as thoroughly as possible, the subsequent history and career of each child comprising them. By such an inquiry, and by no other of which we can now conceive, could definite and reliable information be acquired on which to base future action.

The Lynn Strike—Manufacturers Yielding.—One of the largest meetings of the series was held at Lynn on Saturday evening, at Lyceum Hall. James Dillon presided, and E. C. Darlin acted as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Morse, of Danvers; John C. Vennard, shoe manufacturer, who has signed the bill of wages; Joseph J. Doty, Lewis Josselyn, Hugh Cross and Mr. Hawley, formerly of Haverhill. Mr. Doty announced that he was about to take up his residence in Wellwater, Va. Mr. Hawley stated that secret societies were forming in Haverhill, who were preparing for another strike. It is stated that twenty-four manufacturers in Lynn have signed the bill of wages, seven of whom put down their names on Friday last. The feeling is unanimous among the strikers to hold out. It is also stated that Mr. Hawley and about thirty other practical "jours" are about to emigrate to Staunton, Va., where a shoe manufactory is about to be established.—*Boston Traveller, April 2.*

Model Farm and Botanic Garden near Philadelphia.—A company has recently been incorporated, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to establish a Model Farm and Botanic Garden near Philadelphia. Upon the model farm are to be conducted careful experiments in reference to the relative adaptedness of soil to crop, the best methods of cultivation, the worth to stock of different varieties of food and methods of feeding, the comparative value of breeds of stock, and the means of preventing and treating their diseases. The Botanic Garden will comprise hot-houses, green-houses, and an extensive and scientifically classified collection of growing plants, and will also be used in testing the practicability of acclimating useful and ornamental foreign plants. Under an arrangement with the Polytechnic College, the students at the experimental farm will be admitted to the lectures, practical laboratory instruction, and all the scientific privileges of the College.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, April 5.*

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

The work devoted to the female celebrities of the present and of the last two centuries, is promised in a few days. It will be the joint production of Grace and Philip Warton. The following lady notabilities will figure in it: Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; Mme. Roland, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire; Letitia Elizabeth Landon, (L. E. L.,) Mme. de Sevigné, Sydney, Lady Morgan; Jane, Duchess of Gordon; Mme. Recamier, Lady Hervey, Mme. de Stael, Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi, Lady Caroline Lamb, Ann Seymour Damer, La Marquise du Deffand, Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, Mary, Countess of Pembroke; La Marquise de Maintenon.

A man named Lazaretz, who, in the first revolution, was secretary to the notorious Carrier, author of the *noyades* at Nantes, died three years ago at St. Symphorien, near Rouen. He for many years lived solely by begging, and was well known in different parts of France by the name of "Trablitz le Barbu." His death was occasioned by his having in an attack of epilepsy fallen into the fire in the cottage of a peasant who had given him hospitality. He had attained the age of 97.

The Royal English Opera season has terminated. In an address published by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison, it is stated that during the three seasons at Covent Garden, they have expended £79,788 for artists, authors, rent, &c. It is stated that the next season, which will open in October next, will be the last of the Pyne and Harrison occupation of Covent-Garden Theatre, and that Mr. Gye will assume the responsibilities of English opera during the Winter months.

The new volume of M. Thiers' *History of the Empire*, which is about to appear, will consist of more than 900 pages. It begins by describing the disorganization of the French army when it arrived on the Rhine, and the dissatisfaction occasioned in France by Napoleon not having concluded peace after the victories of Lutzen and Bautzen; concluding with the final abandonment of Napoleon's cause, and the entrance of Count d'Artois into Paris.

Galignani says that the recent concert of M. and Mme. Sainton, at the Hôtel du Louvre, will rank, in every respect, among the most attractive of the Paris season, and the enthusiastic applause which greeted the fair *bénéficiaire*—so long known as Miss Dolby—proved the readiness of the Parisian audience to welcome talent even though coming from "Perfide Albion."

Lord Macaulay, who held in the highest veneration the famous Admiral Robert Blake, expressed, some months before his death, a hope that the gentlemen of Somerset would set up some memorial of that great man. The suggestion was taken up. A subscription has been commenced. Mr. E. H. Baily has contributed the design. Mr. Hepworth Dixon has written the inscription.

Mr. Laurence Oliphant is about to meet with a French rival in the person of the Marquis de Moyes, who was *attaché* to Lord Elgin's French colleague in the embassy to China, Baron Gros. The Marquis' *Recollections of the Baron Gros' Embassy in China and to Japan*, in 1857-'58, are to be published in English by Messrs. Richard Griffin & Co.

The annual exhibition of pictures by artists of the French and Flemish schools—the seventh that has taken place in London—was opened on Saturday morning for a private view. Mlle. Rosa Bonheur exhibits two small pictures, but her more important works are, it is said, reserved for the German gallery.

Mr. Smith announces that he will open Her Majesty's Theatre in London on Easter Tuesday, and advertises as engagements already made those of Mlle. Titiens, Mesdames Alboni and Borghi-Mamo, and Mesdames Ferraris and Pocchini. Mr. Benedict and Signor Arditi are to be the conductors.

Two Months at Arrah in 1857 is the title of a brief account of the siege of Arrah, by Mr. John Halls, B. A., Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Army, and Ex-Assistant-Surgeon at the civil station of Arrah, originally written for the information of the author's friends.

It is proposed by the Society of Arts of London to open in the first week of June an exhibition of modern furniture of the Italian style, the object of the exhibition being to extend the acquaintance of the public with ornamentation and the appliances of modern workmanship and material.

The French Minister of Algiers has placed 2,000 francs in the hands of the Geographical Society of Paris, to be added to the 6,000 francs already in their hands, which sums will be given to the first traveler who succeeds in arriving in Algieria or Senegal by way of Timbuctoo.

A Committee has been formed at Bonn and Cologne to open a subscription for a monument to be erected to the memory of E. M. Arndt. It is to stand on the left side of the Rhine, and will very likely be a statue of Arndt, keeping watch, even in death, over the beloved stream.

Messrs. Black, the Edinburgh publishers, have introduced a useful novelty. The postage of each book is marked on the binders' label, so that any one wishing to send the book by the post sees at once the postage, without being obliged to weigh it.

Mr. Van Voorst, of London, has in the press *The Posthumous Papers of John Hunter on Natural History, Physiology, Generation, Psychology, Palæontology, and Comparative Anatomy.* Edited, with notes, by Prof. Owen.

"Pierre de Medicis," the new opera by Prince Poniatowski, has been just produced at the Grand Opera of Paris. A Golconda is said to have been spent on the dresses and scenery.

The Norwich Festival will commence on Sept. 17, with a cheap evening performance of "The Creation." On Tuesday evening an act of the concert will be devoted to a selection from Glück's "Armide."

The Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association has presented an address, and 21 volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, to Sir Leopold McClintock, the Arctic navigator.

A Committee of gentlemen has been formed for the erection of a portrait-statue of Dr. Priestley, among other distinguished men of science, in the corridor of the museum at Oxford.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Parliamentary tale of "St. Stephens," now appearing by installments in *Blackwood's Magazine*, is to be republished in a separate form by the Messrs. Blackwood.

The usual notice has been given to artists proposing to send their pictures to the Royal Academy for exhibition. This year the latest day for sending in pictures will be April 10.

Lord Dufferin has been excavating on the banks of the Nile, and a small temple, with the columns *in situ*, and a considerable number of inscriptions, have rewarded the search.

The Didots, of Paris, have published *Histoire Critique*, by Lord Macaulay, translated by P. Pretz, and preceded by a biographical notice of the eminent historian.

Mlle. Titiens, who is now singing at the grand opera in Barcelona, has, according to the journals, created a perfect *furore* in that most musical of Spanish cities.

Pagnerre, the Republican Paris publisher, has brought out a fifth volume of the new and spirited French translation of Shakespeare, by Francois Victor Hugo.

The latest volume, the 36th, of the Surtees Society's publications is by a famous hand: "The Heraldic Visitation of Yorkshire, by Sir William Dugdale, in 1665."

Mr. Foley, R. A., has in hand a statue of one of the Brothers in Comus. This is understood to be intended for his diploma work upon election as Royal Academician.

The literature of Polar Exploration is about to receive a new contribution from the surgeon of the Kane Expedition, to be published by Mr. Bentley, of London.

The Princess of Prussia, wishing to testify her gratitude to M. Meyerbeer, the composer, has presented him with a magnificent baton of leader of an orchestra.

Mr. Mulready has in hand a picture, with figures the size of life, worked out from the same design as "The Toy-Seller," a small sketch in the Sheepshanks gift.

Michel Lévy Frères, of Paris, announce that they have acquired the copyright of all the works of M. Alexandre Dumas, past, present and to come.

Mr. Murray announces the publication of the *Arrest of the Five Members by Charles I., a Chapter of English History Rewritten*, by Mr. John Forster.

The date fixed for the performance of the Orpheonists of France in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England, is from the 24th to the 30th of June.

Mr. Shirley Brooks is announced as about to deliver, before the Literary Institute of Leicester, a lecture on the interior life of the House of Commons.

Gatlinelli, a distinguished dramatic artist of Italy, has just received the Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus from the King of Sardinia.

Mr. Maclise has determined to paint his great cartoon in Westminster Palace] in the German fresco—that is, in the water-glass medium.

It is said, on good authority, that with Mlle. Piccolomini's tour in the provinces of England her theatrical career will terminate.

James Holmes, formerly "miniature painter to George IV.," an artist of repute in that generation, died recently at Chelsea.

Dr. Charles Mackay is editing, with an introduction and notes, *The Jacobite Minstrelsy of Scotland*, for Messrs. Richard Griffin & Co.

The restoration of the old beautiful Town Hall of Ypres, formerly the capital of West Flanders, is now complete.

The Lower Rhenish Musical Festival is this year to be held at Dusseldorf—Herr Ferdinand Hiller to be its conductor.

A History of the Reign of Queen Anne is talked of as likely to proceed from the pen of Mr. Thackeray.

A new cantata by Mr. Macfarren, on an English subject, with words by Mr. Oxenford, is in the press.

James Charles Hook is the Royal Academician selected to fill the chair of James Ward.

Mr. Charles Swain has a new volume of poems ready for the press.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

In reply to a letter of inquiry addressed to an officer of the Military Academy at West Point, the *Observer* has received a curious statement of facts, showing that the Army has furnished a number of candidates for the Ministry. The writer states that several professors in the Academy have resigned their commissions, at different times, to become clergymen; and that, at the present time, ten or twelve of the professors and instructors, and as many as thirty of the cadets, are members of the Christian Church, while "many earnest hearts are yearning for an increase of piety." Among the professors who have become clergymen, the following are named: Rev. C. W. Hackley, who resigned his Army commission in 1813; Rev. W. N. Pennington, of Virginia, who resigned in 1833, and entered the Episcopal ministry: Prof. Bledsoe, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. M. P. Parks, and others. The officer who contributes these statements adds some reflections upon the moral character of the military profession. He says: "The Christian soldier must ever deprecate the terrible extremity of taking human life, though he be called under Providence to the sad office of executing the spy and slaying the foe of his country. I have had many doubts and misgivings on the subject of my profession, and have tried by prayerful inquiry to ascertain the path of duty."

Dr. Tyng gives the opinion that the sexes should be taught in the same room in the Sunday School and that for the smaller boys, females are the best teachers. He observes in his last *Independent* article: "Years ago, I walked into a boy's school, connected with a Church, and taught in its basement,—where I found a complete uproar and mob. A teacher had in some way undertaken to compel a boy's submission, who found a protector in another teacher,—till their loud quarrel overwhelmed the school completely, and I should be ashamed to record the things said and done, which I heard and saw myself. The origin I knew not. But the effect was indisputable. The teachers were both respectable gentlemen, but a hasty spirit stirred up strife,—and there was no soft answer to turn away anger. The presence of the other sex would have rendered such a scene impossible."

The question of itinerancy in the Methodist Church is elaborately discussed by Rev. Dr. Curry in the *Independent*. The Methodist denomination are considering the expediency of extending the term during which a minister may remain in the same place, and the subject is to be brought to the notice of the next General Conference. Dr. Curry, after a careful review of the arguments for and against the project of extension, considers that the present regulation will probably be so modified that the maximum of a three years' pastorate will be allowed, as a measure at once desirable and safe. Such as are asking for more will accept this, hoping hereafter to gain all they ask; and those who deprecate any change will yield so much, hoping that this concession will satisfy.

This is Holy Saturday, the end of Passion Week and the close of Lent. The services appropriate to Good Friday took place yesterday in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches; the Passion of the Saviour being sung, and prayers offered for all classes and conditions of men. To-day, the sacrament and ornaments are restored to their places, the baptismal font is blessed, and other ceremonials observed. On Easter Sunday (to-morrow) a subscription will be taken up in all the Roman Catholic Churches in this City, in order to provide a fund for the support of the orphans maintained in our metropolitan institutions, conducted by the Sisters of Charity. As the accident to the Asylum in Fifth-avenue, notwithstanding the liberality of subscriptions, has drained the treasury, the managers are in more than ordinary need of funds.

Bishop Lay, Missionary Bishop of the Southwest, publishes an earnest appeal to Episcopalians for a special fund of $10,000, to be expended at his discretion, for the purpose of "bringing in new men and establishing them in new places." The Bishop says: "Besides the appropriation made annually to keep up stations, I ask for the means to enable me, as occasion serves, to take firm hold with both hands—to make a distinct and decided effort. I throw myself upon the kindness of a generous Church, and ask you for this outfit. Give it to me without conditions; leave me at liberty to exercise an unfettered discretion. Allow me until the next General Convention to prove the results."

Rev. Dr. Prime reviews twenty years of editorial labor on the New-York *Observer*. He observes: "When we look back over the twenty years, the wonder is that so few have fallen and so many remain. The same occasion occurs for grateful surprise when we look at the pulpits of the City, and see so many in them now who were well on in life when we came to town. We are writing in the building that stands where the Brick Church stood, itself remembered in history, but the pastor, then venerable, is only more so now."

Mr. Spurgeon has declined an invitation from the Congregational Union to participate in its anniversary exercises in May. He writes to Dr. Thompson that it is quite impossible for him to leave home at present for America, and adds: "I have been nearly seven years without a rest, and am hoping this year to make a little journey upon the Continent. I must then come home again, and, if God shall help me, stick to it for another seven years."

The *Southern Presbyterian* publishes the first report of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions for the Southwest. This Committee was instituted by the General Assembly in May last, was not completely organized and prepared for effective service until about the middle of November. More than thirty applications have been received for ministers to supply vacant churches and destitute fields. Many planters wish to obtain chaplains for their families.

Unions are taking place between the Unitarians and Universalists. In Lowell, Mass., the two Unitarian and two Universalist Societies have formed a Sunday School Union, which meets in the four churches in rotation. At Fremont, Ill., the Universalists and Unitarians have united in one society, and have engaged the pastoral services of Rev. C. G. Howland.

The *Journal of Missions* for April states that from Aug. 1, 1859, to Feb. 29, 1860—seven months of the financial year of the American Board—the receipts amount to but $153,952; that the whole sum needed for the year is $436,000; that within the five remaining months the contributions must amount to $282,000; and that to accomplish this, the monthly contributions must be $56,400.

The *Examiner* says: "If Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, accepts the appointment of Chancellor of Madison University, as the friends of the institution have reason to hope, Dr. Eaton will voluntarily and cheerfully retire, that he may devote his whole time to the more congenial duties of his theological professorship.

The Methodist Book Concern has received letters from Dr. Butler and Mr. Humphrey, missionaries in India. All the missionaries and their families are in good health. Mrs. Downey is teaching a school of twenty-five orphan boys.

The National Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations is to meet in New-Orleans on Wednesday, 11th inst. The New-York Association has appointed Dr. McCoun and Messrs. J. E. Hadnett and W. B. Holmes its delegates. The Convention will sit until Monday, April 16.

Rev. Geo. M. Everheart, for eight years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for five years President of the Huntsville Female College at Huntsville, Ala., has been ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A Church of "Disciples," or "Campbellites," has just been organized at Port Huron, Mich., under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Willis. Nearly $2,000 have been subscribed for the erection of a house of worship.

Religious Services in this City To-morrow.

EASTER SUNDAY—SERVICES IN THE CATHOLIC AND EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Worship will be resumed, in the morning, at Plymouth Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue; morning sermon by Rev. Henry B. Smith; afternoon, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. Bethune will preach in the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church in the afternoon, and on every succeeding Sunday afternoon till further notice.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach a sermon to young men at Cooper Institute in the evening, and will also conduct day services in the same place.

The quarterly Sunday School concert of the Calvary Baptist School will be given at the Church in the evening; addresses by Rev. C. C. Goss, Mr. W. B. Taylor and others.

Rev. S. D. Dennison, General Agent of the Board of Foreign Missions, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-street, in the evening.

Rev. David B. Coe will preach in the Market-street Church, (late Mr. Cuyler's,) in the morning, and Rev. Geo. S. Gray in the evening.

Rev. Joseph Sanderson will preach in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, in the evening.

Rev. Mr. Frothingham will preach, morning and evening, at the hall corner of Thirty-second-street and Broadway.

Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation in the evening, at the Memorial Church in Hammond-street.

The anniversary of the Sabbath School of Dr. Alexander's Church in Fifteenth-street, will be held in the evening, in the Church.

A missionary festival will be held in the evening at the Seventeenth-street Methodist Church; sermon in the morning by Rev. Dr. Crooks.

Rev. Dr. Thompson will lecture at his Church in the evening on *Daniel and Babylon.*

Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck will preach in the evening at Knickerbocker Hall.

Rev. Dr. S. R. Johnson will preach in St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes in the evening.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will speak at Hope Chapel, afternoon and evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 6.

8,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890	90⅛	50	N. Y. Cen. R. ... b10	78⅜
3,000	do	90⅜	50	do ... b15	78⅜
1,000	do	90⅜	400	do ... s3	78¼
3,000	Va. State 6s	94	100	do ... bnw	78¼
1,000	Mo. State 6s	83	100	do ... b4	78¼
20,000	do	83⅛	200	Har. Railroad Pref.	35¾
1,000	California S. 7's	89	400	do	36
1,000	Erie R. 3 m. bs. '83	79¾	600	Reading R. ... b30	43
6,000	do	80	1800	do	43
1,000	E. R. 4th m. bs	59½	10	Cleve. Col. & C. R.	89¼
10,000	Mich. So 2d M. Bs.	48½	15	Erie Railroad	12
6,000	do	48	100	do ... s60	12
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. bs	70¾	40	do	12¼
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	66	100	do	12⅜
29	Amer. Ex. Bank	101	50	do ... b30	12½
5	Continental Bank	100	100	do ... b30	12⅝
50	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98	100	do ... b60	12⅝
100	Penn. Coal Co.	84	100	do ... s30	12⅜
200	Pacific Mail S. Co.	106	100	do ... s60	12¼
50	do	105¾	100	Mich. Central R.	46⅜
50	do	105½	50	do ... b10	47
50	do ... b10	105½	50	do ... s10	47
100	do ... b30	105¾	50	do ... b30	47
100	do	105¼	100	do	47
125	do	105	50	Ill. Cen. R. S'p. b30	62⅜
150	do ... b10	105	9	Ga. & Chicago R.	62½
100	do ... b30	105	450	Cleve. & Toledo R.	26
50	do ... b60	105	50	do ... s15	26
200	do	104¾	50	Chicago & R.I.R. s30	64
980	New-York Cen. R.	78¼	100	do ... b30	64
400	do ... b60	78⅜	1050	do ... opg	64
250	do ... b60	78⅜	300	do ... b60	64¼
250	do ... s30	78¼	77	Ia. & Cincinnati R.	36
1000	do	78⅜	100	do	35
300	do ... b30	78⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virg'a State 6's.	93¾	15	Hudson R. R.	39⅜
10,000	Mo State 6's	83	50	do	39⅜
14,000	Tenn. 6's, '90	90¾	50	do ... b60	39⅜
5,000	E. R. 2d M. B. '83	80½	600	Reading R.	43
1,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ c 1st M. S. F. C. Bds	93½	200	do ... b60	43⅛
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	88	300	do ... b30	43
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	105½	75	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	62
50	do ... s60	105	50	do ... b60	62
200	do	105¼	50	Mich. Cent. R. ... s60	46⅜
160	do ... b60	105½	50	do	46⅞
100	Del. L. & W. R.	85	150	do ... s30	46⅜
17	N. Y. Central R.	78	100	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	10
300	do ... s60	78	100	Panama R. ... b60	135
150	do	78⅛	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	62¾
200	do ... s30	78	150	do	62⅞
125	do ... s10	78	350	Clev. & Tol. R.	26¾
100	Erie Railroad	12⅜	200	do ... s30	26¾
300	do ... s60	12⅜	100	do ... b10	26⅞
25	Mil. & Miss. R.	2	200	do	26⅞
			295	Chi. & R. I. R.	64

Friday, April 6—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange continues active, and the speculative temper of the market is rather on the increase, from day to day. The Share list was less influenced to-day by Albany news, as the decisive vote of yesterday in the Senate against the tolling measure of the Assembly is deemed final against any hostile action this session. The recovery since yesterday on New-York Central is full 1 ₱ cent., closing 78⅛@78¼ ₱ cent. The first sales were at 78¼, and the price scarcely raised ¼ ₱ cent. through the day. The additional advance in Toledo shares was 1@1½ ₱ cent.; in Michigan Central, 1@1½ ₱ cent.; Rock Island, ¼@½ ₱ cent.; Illinois Central, ¾@1 ₱ cent., and Erie ¾ ₱ cent. The demand for and sales of the last named were quite free at 12⅛@12½ in the forenoon, and afterwards at 12⅝, seller 60 days, and 12½ cash,—the latest quotation 12¼@12⅜. The Third Mortgage of the Company was in demand, and further advanced to 80¼ ₱ cent. On this mortgage 7 ₱ cent. interest has accumulated, so that the present currency is equal to only 73¼ ₱ cent. net. The other classes of Erie Bonds were firm, with but few parcels offering. Michigan Southern Seconds receded 1 ₱ cent. from the extreme advance of yesterday, while both classes of shares were held firm on the large traffic return for March. In State Stocks the demand was less eager than yesterday for Missouris, most of the sales at 83 ₱ cent. Tennessees were firm, and in Virginias there was but little done. The mortgages of the Harlem and Hudson Roads are firmly held, the bids for Hudson firsts, 103½; seconds 99, and thirds 86; Harlem firsts, 96; seconds, 93, and thirds, 76½. The Toledo Sinking Funds had another rise of 1 ₱ cent., 66 sales and bid. Pacific Mail Shares opened at 106, an abatement of 1 ₱ cent. from the extreme price of yesterday, and sold down to 105, closing 105¼ ₱ cent. Panama was also ½@1 ₱ cent. lower. The general market at the close of business is quoted firm, but with less movement after the regular adjournment at the Second Board. All the Coal Stocks keep firm, and Reading quite active at 43 ₱ cent.

We have nothing new to report in Money rates. Among the Discount Brokers prime selections of paper continue scarce, and are taken ½@1 ₱ cent. below the general rule at Bank. With the Stock Brokers, the employment of Money on temporary Loan is less active than early in the week, at from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. A number of temporary investments are making in the Federal Treasury Bills at a premium of ⅝ ₱ cent. on the Six ₱ cents. We learn of one sale to-day at seven-tenths of 1 ₱ cent. A moderate business was done in Exchange on London and Paris for the mail to-morrow, at the steady quotations of 108¾@⅞ and fr.5.18¾@fr.5.17½. Our market is now rather above than below the rates at Mobile and New-Orleans for standard bills. Some Southern Bank-indorsed francs were sold to-day at fr.5.18¾, which cost that price at Mobile. Mr. Vanderbilt places the steamer *Illinois* on his Havre and Southampton line to-morrow. She has been recently overhauled and refitted for this trade, and is expected to make good time.

The English mail by the steamship *Kangaroo* this morning is only two days later than the previous arrival, *viâ* Southampton, per *Bavaria*. Some slight fluctuations in the English Funds had taken place on the political news from the Continent, but the Railways continued firm, and the London Stock Exchange, as a general remark, was strong. In American descriptions the following are the latest figures to March 21:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	91¾ to 92¾	92¼@2
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent.	82 to 84	
Do., 6 ₱ cent.	83 to 85	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	77 to 79	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	77 to 79 x. c.	
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	88 to 90	
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	44 to 43 dis.	49½ dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid.	54 to 56	55
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60.	88 to 88 x. c.	
Do. 8 ₱ cent., 1869	81 to 83	82¼@½
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	81 to 83 x. c.	
Do., $100 shares	32 to 37	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ c't. (sinking fund) 1885.	45 to 50	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	85 to 87	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	91 to 93	92
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	91 to 93	
Do., $100 shares	66 to 68	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	87 to 89	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	80 to 82	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	66 to 68	
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented	25 to 30	
Do., shares, assented	9½ to 10½	10
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	87 to 89	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	92 to 94	93½@3
Do., $50 shares	35 to 37	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	85 to 90	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	73 to 78	
Do., $50 shares	15 to 20	

The Liverpool Cotton market is reported without change in prices. Breadstuffs rather firmer. An arrival to Saturday, March 24, at Halifax, is hourly looked for. One of Mr. Cunard's screw-steamers from Liverpool, same date, is also about due at this port.

The Rochester *Union* says:

"The passenger trade of the Central Railroad is evidently improving, and is now getting to be heavy for the season. The New-York Express train from the East, Tuesday morning, brought ten coaches, and the trains for Buffalo and Niagara Falls, each took five coaches, all very well filled with passengers. On Monday next the new time-table will take effect."

Confirmatory of the above we have private advices from the line to the effect that the passenger trains this week are running unusually full, and we believe the same evidences of an improved passenger traffic are experienced over the Erie line which was never in finer condition, and has seldom made the same prompt express time between New-York and Dunkirk.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road earned:

In March, 1860	$159,182
Against March, 1859	114,037
Increase	$45,145

The Wabash Valley Road earned:

In March, 1860	$64,414
Against March, 1859	61,769
Increase	$2,645

This is the largest March traffic ever made by the line.

The earnings of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company for the month of March, 1859 and 1860, were as follows:

March, 1859	$108,840
March, 1860	103,595
Decrease	$5,244

The March receipts of the New-York and New-Haven Road were ... $76,229
March receipts in 1859 ... 73,909
Increase ... $2,320

The March return of the Michigan Southern Company is as follows:

	1859.	1860.
From passengers	$71,903	$60,609
From Freight	61,235	100,462
From mails	4,583	4,655
Miscellaneous	5,903	7,786
Total	$143,625	$173,533
Increase		$29,908

The March earnings of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road were, in 1860, $77,192 79.

The receipts on the Grand Trunk Railway, for the week ending March 24, were:

1860 ... $71,417 34 | 1859 ... $51,664 54
Increase ... $19,752 80

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Total receipts	$253,665 43
Payments	395,885 14
Balance	7,672,595 93

Included in the receipts were $17,000 for Customs.

Of the sale of the Albany Northern Road, the Troy *Arena* reports:

"We are reliably informed that a majority of the stock was purchased by and transferred to a Troy party yesterday, and that, thereupon, *seven* Trojans, who of course will constitute a majority of the Board of Direction, were immediately chosen Directors of the Company. The operation was effected in New-York. The changes in connections or arrangements of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road, which it involves, will doubtless soon become vacant. This Road sold for $252,000, or for $307,000 with the liens. After the purchase, the new stockholders elected the following Board: L. G. B. Cannon, Jos. M. Warren, James Forsyth, H. L. Shields, John B. Gale, Thos. W. Lockwood, L. H. Tupper, Charles W. Tillinghast, of Troy; and on the transfer, Messrs. Corning, Payne and Martin, of Albany, of the old Direction, resigned their places."

The original cost of the road was $2,600,000. L. G. B. Cannon was chosen President, and L. H. Tupper Superintendent.

The length of the road is 32 miles—commencing at Albany and West Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Washington County, and connecting with the Rutland and Washington Railroad.

The road was built to give Albany important railroad connections with the North, and divide with Troy the Northern trade, which she was thought to have secured by the Rensselaer and Saratoga and the Troy and Boston Railroads.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$1,164,412	$3,461,986	$1,592,154
Thrown on Market	1,276,900	3,403,866	1,412,791
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$15,107,583	$35,116,765	$38,245,194
Thrown on Market	19,318,886	36,291,037	38,882,494

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,110	$512,829	175	$70,286	152	$33,541
Mf. of Cotton	1,033	245,852	314	83,601	164	37,834
Mf. of Silk	292	271,321	89	78,833	39	25,885
Mf. of Flax	915	190,233	174	45,308	53	10,642
Miscellan's	424	59,698	633	14,153	975	22,566
Total	3,779	$1,279,933	1,385	$292,171	1,383	132,866
		292,171				1,279,933

Total Entered ... $1,572,104 Total Marketed ... $1,412,791

Commercial Intelligence by the Kangaroo.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange had exhibited much dullness, and Consols had further declined, owing to the complications arising out of the Savoy question, and the distrust which the Emperor Napoleon's course inspired. On the 20th, however, there was a rather better feeling, and Consols closed steadily at 94⅛@¼ for money, and 94⅝@¾ for account.

The demand for money continued active, and in the open market no transactions were taking place below the Bank minimum.

A new Brazilian 4½ ₱ cent. loan for £1,373,000, to be issued at 90 ₱ cent., had been announced. The money is intended for the development of railway and other industrial undertakings.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, March 21.

Cotton—The market continues dull, but without any quotable change in prices. The sales of the past three days have been 21,000 bales, including about 6,000 on speculation and for export.

At Manchester no change of moment has occurred. The market is quiet, but producers generally are firm.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a firmer and more cheerful tone. Flour is firmly held, but is slow of sale at 23s.@29s. Wheat—Not much doing, but holders demand full prices, and in retail sales an advance of 1d. ₱ cental has been established; red Western, 9s. 10d@10s. 3d.: Southern, 10s. 2d.@10s. 7d.; white, 10s.6d.@12s. 6d. Corn continues very dull; yellow, 32s. 9d.@33s. 3d.; American white, 37s.

Provisions—Beef and Pork very difficult to sell at late rates. Bacon in fair request at steady prices. Lard slow and rather easier. Tallow dull; Butchers' Association nominal at 58s.

Produce.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugars flat. Rice quiet but unaltered. Nothing doing in Coffee. Resin steady; sales at 4s.4d.@4s.5d. for low to good common. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 35s. 6d.@35s.9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs firmer, and good English Wheat 1s. ₱ quarter dearer. Foreign Wheat also rather higher. Sugars firm at last week's prices. Coffee firm, and floating cargoes in demand at higher prices. Tea quiet but unchanged in value. Rice inactive but very firm. Saltpetre in limited request, but no change in prices. Tallow firmer and rather more doing; sales at 57s.9d.@58s., on the spot. Linseed Oil 27s.9d.@28s. Scotch Pig Iron 57s 3d.@57s.6d. The Liverpool periodical Wool sales had closed. The tone was spirited throughout, and prices in most instances were ½d.@1½d. higher than at the last sales.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, April 6, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, has been: 45 bbls. Ashes, 3,566 bbls. Flour, 682 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,340 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Rye, 4,115 bushels Oats, 3,324 pkgs. Provisions, and 337 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been confined to small lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 390 bags Rio at 13⅛c.@14¼c.; 26 bags Ceylon at 14¼c.; 100 bags Porto Rico and 70 bags Maracaibo, at 14c., ₱ ℔, usual terms.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 1,000 bales at our quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ ℔	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8
Middling	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	11½
Middling Fair	12¼	12½	12¾	13½

FISH—Transactions have been restricted. Prices have not varied much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for, to-day, at previous prices. We have heard of sales of 8,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 50; chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	5 20	@	5 25
Extra State	5 30	@	5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@	6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@	6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@	6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@	6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@	5 70
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@	7 50

Southern Flour has been in less demand at unaltered rates. The reported sales reach 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 95@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 10 ₱ bbl.; 675 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour has been lightly dealt in at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened quietly, but subsequently attracted more attention, in part, from shippers, and at the close holders exhibited increased firmness. We have heard of sales since our last of 28,500 bushels, including poor white Canada, at $1 50; Canada Club, at $1 22, in store; white Indiana, on private terms; red Western, (Winter,) at $1 45; Milwaukie Club, at $1 21@$1 22; prime Chicago Spring, on terms not ascertained, per bushel. Corn is less abundant, and is held higher. The inquiry is moderate. We have heard of sales of 24,500 bushels at 74c.@76½c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, and 78c.@80c. for white Southern ₱ bushel. Mixed Western is scarce and quoted at 71c.@73c. ₱ bushel, the latter being an extreme asking price. No important sales of this description transpired to-day. Rye has been in moderate request at 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Sales 2,150 bushels. Barley has been inactive at old rates. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 43½c.@44c.; Western, at 43c.@43½c.; State, at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c.; Southern, at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Mr. William G. Cutting notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market opened quite heavily for State and Western Flour, as the available supply largely exceeded the actual wants of buyers. On Wednesday and Thursday the demand was good, and prices exhibited more firmness. Yesterday the inquiry was moderate, at essentially unchanged quotations. The receipts have been light, and the stock in the hands of receivers has been reduced. At the close really desirable brands were not offered freely, as holders anticipated an improvement in the market for such lots. Southern Flour has been in fair request, and prices favored sellers. Canada Flour has been more sought after, and has advanced slightly. The supply is limited. Superfine brands are out of market. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, have been 57,350 bbls. Rye Flour has been quiet, yet steady. Corn Meal has been moderately inquired for at reduced prices. Wheat has been generally inactive during the week. On Saturday and Tuesday a moderate business was transacted at rather firmer prices for Winter. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday's sales were light, and the market was somewhat unsettled. Holders of desirable lots have not been disposed to sell at rates sufficiently low to satisfy buyers; the latter have been reluctant to purchase more than was immediately required, as they have been expecting a reaction in the market favorable to their interest. At the close inactivity was the prevailing characteristic of the trade. The total sales of Wheat during the week amounted to only 53,850 bushels. Corn has been unsettled; it opened heavily, with liberal supplies of most descriptions available. Toward the close it was less plenty, and sellers had any existing advantage. Rye has been more freely offered at lower rates; the demand has been moderate. Barley has attracted less attention; prices have exhibited less firmness. Oats have been more sought after at rising prices."

HIDES—The market has been less active this week, without any material alteration in prices. Common Hides are scarce, and being much sought after, are held at an advance of ½c. ₱ ℔. The principal sales have been: 1,000 Montevideo, 25½c., 6 months; 1,800 Matamoras, 22½c., 6 months; 2,500 Truxillo on private terms; 3,000 Texas on private terms; 3,000 Orinoco, 23½c., 6 months; 5,100 Dry-salted Bahia, 16¾c., 6 months; 1,500 Porto Cabello on private terms; 3,000 City Slaughter, 9¼c. cash; 3,000 City Slaughter extra, 10c. cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in to-day, sales having been confined to 750 bbls., in lots, at $17 68¾@$17 81 for new Mess; $17 40@$17 45 for old Mess; $14 18@$14 31 for new Prime, and $12 75@$13 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate request at 8¾c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been inactive at 9¼c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔. Lard has attracted less attention, and sales have been confined to 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10⅞c. ₱ ℔. Beef has been in fair demand at former prices. Sales 620 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 75 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter has been inquired for at 10c.@20c. for inferior to very good State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in fair request, at 9½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 185 tcs., chiefly within the range of $3 87@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales 275 bags Pepper, at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 2,400 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¾c.@7¼c., but including Porto Rico at 7c.@8¼c.; New-Orleans at 6⅛c.@7¼c.; and Melado at 4¾c.@4¾c.; with 85 boxes Havana, part at 8¾c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been less active, yet firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 45 hhds. Kentucky, at 5c.@10½c.; 336 cases Seed Leaf, at 6¾c.@12½c.; and 254 bales Havana, at 30c.@34c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 675 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were very limited to-day, as shippers were waiting for their regular correspondence by the *Kangaroo*. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 pkgs. Lard on private terms, and 800 boxes Cheese at 27s. 6d. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 150 tcs. India Beef on private terms; 20 three-quarter boxes Tobacco at 2s. 6d.; 32 tcs. Rice at 25s., and 15 tons Ivory Nuts on private terms.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, April 6, 1860.

MEATS.

The demand has been quite moderate. The changes in prices of the principal kinds have been unimportant.

Beef, sides, ₱ ℔	7	@	10
Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ ℔	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ ℔	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ ℔	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ ℔	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ ℔	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ ℔	6	@	12
Mutton, carcasses, ₱ ℔	8	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	11	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ ℔	10	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ ℔	7	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₱ ℔	12	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	1 50	@2	25
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ ℔	11	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ ℔	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ ℔	11½	@	12½
Pork, salted, ₱ ℔	11	@	13
Pork, jowls, ₱ ℔	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@2	50
Soup Meats, ₱ ℔	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ ℔	12	@	13
Bacon, ₱ ℔	12	@	13
Hams, ₱ ℔	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ ℔	10	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ₱ ℔	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₱ ℔	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Have been in rather more request, at, in a few instances, firmer rates.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ ℔	17	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	1 00	@1	25
Fowls, ₱ ℔	15	@	18
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	17	@	22
Geese, each	1 12½	@2	00
Geese, ₱ ℔	9	@	12½
Ducks, ₱ ℔	20	@	25
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	3 00	@	—
Pigeons, stall-fed, ₱ dozen	1 62	@2	00
Wild Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@1	25
Red Head Ducks, ₱ pair	[illegible]	@1	25
Widgeon, ₱ pair	75	@	—
Teal, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Snipe, English, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Partridge, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Quails, ₱ dozen	1 50	@2	25
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	62	@	75

FISH.

A pretty fair inquiry prevails for most descriptions at uniform figures.

Brook Trout, ₱ ℔	50	@	—
Codfish, ₱ ℔	7	@	8
Pickerel, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Mullet, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Catfish, ₱ ℔	—	@	8
Perch, ₱ ℔	—	@	10
Eels, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ ℔	—	@	6
Striped Bass, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Black Bass, ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Haddock, ₱ ℔	—	@	6
Shad, each	31	@	62
Smelts, ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@1	25
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@1	50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ ℔	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ ℔	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ ℔	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ ℔	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ ℔	18	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₱ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

Supplies are generally fair for the season. Prices are quoted about the same. Dealers report an average run of custom. The few early varieties in market are more abundant and are lower.

Potatoes, old Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@2	50
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl	1 75	@2	25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₱ bbl	1 62½	@1	87½
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@1	75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	62	@1	00
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 50	@4	00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bushel	1 25	@1	50
Turnips, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ doz	15	@	18
Carrots, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Beets, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Onions, ₱ peck	43	@	56
Cabbage, ₱ dozen	62	@1	00
Cabbage, each	6	@	10
Cabbage, red, ₱ dozen	75	@1	25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Radishes, ₱ dozen bunches	62	@	75
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	12	@	18
Lettuce, ₱ head	8	@	10
Fetticus, ₱ peck	37	@	—
Spinach, ₱ peck	25	@	31
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	31	@	37
Parsley, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

No important alterations have occurred in this line during the week.

Apples, Table, ₱ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₱ peck	50	@	75
Applies, Lady, ₱ peck	1 25	@1	50
Cranberries, ₱ quart	19	@	—
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	9	@	10
Citron, preserved, ₱ ℔	25	@	—
Oranges, ₱ dozen	12	@	31
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@	18
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen	50	@	—
Figs, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ ℔	26	@	30
Dates, ₱ ℔	—	@	8
Raisins, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Currants, ₱ ℔	6	@	8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter is quite plenty. Desirable lots of Cheese are not abundant. The supply of Eggs is less extensive. The business of the week has not been as large as that of the previous week.

Butter, State, ₱ ℔	16	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ₱ ℔	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ₱ ℔	16	@	20
Cheese, ₱ ℔	12½	@	15
Cheese, English, ₱ ℔	18	@	—
Eggs, ten for	13	@	—
Eggs, nineteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-six for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ₱ ℔	28	@	—
Honey, ₱ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thos. B. Way, stand No. 21; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'Brien, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Orcutt, stand No. 155; J. Eyth; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 166 and 167.

Real Estate....Friday, April 6.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 330 Gold-st., Brooklyn, 21 8x115..$5,200

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Irish Ambassador—O'Flanigan and the Fairies—Mephistopheles.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Leading Strings—Marriage Bliss of Box and Cox.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Little Katy—Knights of the Mist.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady—Our Fellow Clerks. Evening—Jeanie Deans.

MOZART HALL—Indian Exhibition.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ONDERDONK'S HALL—Hatti Minstrels.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

☞ Mr. Acton is our regular carrier, and will serve the Times from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the steamship *Kangaroo*, at this port, with files from England and the Continent to March 21, and telegraphic advices through Queenstown, to March 22, supplies intelligence of interest. The Savoy and Nice annexation question was approaching a solution. The Treaty of Cession had been signed at Turin, and nothing remained but to complete the formality of a vote, and an appeal to the Great Powers, to consummate the transfer. Nice is represented to be obstinately averse to the change. French troops were said to be under orders to enter and occupy the two States. Our latest dispatches, however, make no mention of actual movements. The London *Times* declares it is simply useless to withstand the will of **Napoleon** in the matter; admits the fact of annexation to be substantially *une affaire finie*; and counsels a cessation of agitation in regard to it. The result of the plebiscitum in the Æmilian Provinces has completed the breach between the Pope and the King of Sardinia. His Holiness had addressed a letter to the King, bitterly censuring his policy, and concluding by launching an excommunication at the royal head. The missive and the thunder seem to have produced no effect upon the obdurate monarch. The King of Naples, it was reported, had announced an intention to advance his army into the Roman States simultaneously with the entrance of the Piedmontese troops into the Legations. Further conflicts of a sanguinary sort had attended the Spanish operations in Morocco. In addition to the battle in the neighborhood of Tetuan previously reported, a second contest in the same neighborhood occurred on the 11th ult., in which large masses of both armies were engaged, and the Moors were repulsed with great loss. From Hungary we learn that the excitement there is still fermenting. The anniversary of Austrian perfidy in 1848 had been generally observed on the 15th of March. The death of the Shah of Persia is announced. The English news is of slight interest. Mrs. **Anna Jameson**, the distinguished writer upon topics associated with literature and art, was dead.

Our advices from Vera Cruz are to March 26. **Miramon** had retired from that place, and was retreating toward the interior. The Liberals had gained several victories. Gen. **Villalba** had beaten the Reactionists at San Martin. Hueyapam was beseiged by Gen. **Pueblita**; and Puebla was on the verge of falling into the hands of **Carvajal** and his associates. The Fourth Regiment of **Miramon's** Cavalry had been attacked and beaten on the 5th ult., by the Liberals, near Jalapa.

The coast of Cuba again threatens danger to unwary American merchantmen. Capt. **Swasey**, of the ship *Musconomo*, at New-Orleans from Liverpool, reports that when off the coast of Cuba, he was pursued and fired at by a war-steamer carrying Spanish colors; and was only permitted to pass after answering various interrogatories. He states that he had the American flag flying all the time.

The immigration of Coolies to the West Indies is progressing actively, as we learn from late Jamaica Journals. Two vessels recently arrived at Demerara, together brought 686 of this class, and the agent for Jamaica at Calcutta, had reported that 2,350 would be ready to leave for that Island by the first of March. The announcement of the great fire at Barbados on Feb. 16 created much alarm in the different islands, and active measures had been taken in some of the large towns, to guard against such a catastrophe.

Mr. **Doolittle** submitted to the Senate, yesterday, a bill prepared in accordance with the petition of Hon. **D. S. Dickinson** and others, which asks for the location of a District and Circuit Court at Binghamton. The session was chiefly taken up with the consideration of private bills, of which a large number were passed. After the exciting scenes of Thursday, the House did not seem disposed to enter with great activity upon the business before it. A resolution offered by Mr. **Branch**, requesting the President to inform Congress of the facts regarding the expulsion of Americans from Mexico and the confiscation of their property by **Miramon**, was adopted, as was also one directing the Secretary of State to submit Mr. **Crosly's** account of the occupation of San Juan. Mr. **Covode**, from the Committee which has been unsuccessfully endeavoring to entice Mr. **Schell** to submit a list of the subscribers to the New-York Hotel fund, reported a resolution directing that that gentleman should be brought before the House for contempt, in refusing to furnish the Committee with the information which it desired. A minority report will be submitted on Monday, when the subject will be thoroughly discussed. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. **Wells**, of this State, delivered a speech on the Slavery issue, which proved less inflammatory than that of Mr. **Lovejoy** on the previous day; for when he had concluded there were but seventeen members in their seats, and the House was obliged to adjourn.

Silas Carleton, the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, with three others concerned with him in the recent arrest of Mr. **Sanborn**, at Concord, have been held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each to answer the charge of kidnapping.

The State Senate yesterday had the Canal Appropriation bill under consideration. Mr. **Sessions** spoke earnestly and long in favor of a concurrence in the Assembly amendments which strike out from the bill the Chenango extension and the long locks. During the evening session the City Railroad bills were taken up as the special order. Messrs. **Bell**, **Manierre**, **P. P. Murphy**, and **Prosser** opposed their progress at every turn, but without success, for when our dispatch closed there was every prospect that all the bills would be ordered to a third reading. The Assembly bill to abolish capital punishment was reported favorably. A majority of the Select Committee reported the New-York Charter Amendment bill favorably to the Assembly, but some gentlemen thought that they detected in it a secret scheme to increase the powers of Mayor **Wood**, and it was eventually recommitted. The Senate bill repealing the Military Commutation act was reported back. An unsuccessful attempt was made to take up the Brooklyn Ferry bill. The Senate bill to incorporate the Gymnasium of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was reported complete and ordered to a third reading. When the Assembly adjourned, at 10½ P. M., the Supply bill was in process of amendment.

The work of removing harbor obstructions in the shape of shad-poles, was resumed and prosecuted with vigor yesterday, in various parts of the harbor. In many instances the fishermen engaged to remove the poles themselves, and were allowed to do so. The work goes on to-day.

Yesterday being Good Friday, nearly all the Civil Courts stood adjourned. The Circuits of the Supreme Court were engaged in the trial of short causes; but no other business of importance was done.

The Stock market continued active yesterday, and prices on the Share list advanced ½@1 per cent. State Stocks steady and Railway Bonds in good demand. In Exchange a moderate business at previous rates. Nothing new in Money rates.

The transactions in Flour were moderate. Prices were sustained. Wheat attracted more attention, partly from shippers. Corn was less abundant, and was held higher. The demand, however, was not brisk. Provisions were in rather slack request, as were likewise Coffee, Teas, Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hops, Metals, Rice, Tallow, and most kinds of Oils and Naval Stores. Sugars were freely offered and purchased. A restricted business was reported in Hides, Leather, Hay, Whisky and Freights.

Republicans and Foreign Powers.

We copied from the leading Western organ of the Republican Party—the Chicago *Press and Tribune*—a few days since, an article complaining that the party at Washington had no clear and well-defined policy on the subject of our Foreign Relations. In the Senate its leaders have contented themselves with defeating all the important treaties with foreign Powers submitted to their action. The treaty with Nicaragua—negotiated with a good deal of difficulty, and calculated to protect American interests on the Isthmus, as well as to promote the peace and prosperity of both countries—was rejected. The Mexican Treaty has experienced the same fate,—though there is a chance that their action upon this may yet be reconsidered. But in neither of these cases has any good reason been offered for the action of the Republican Senators, nor have we any information as to the principles or the policy on which they would have our relations with these States conducted.

The only objection made to the Nicaraguan Treaty is that it engaged the Nicaraguan Government to protect American life and property on the Isthmus, and secured to us the right to do it ourselves, with or without their consent, in case of absolute necessity. This has been treated by Republican opponents of the treaty as pledging us to some kind of intervention in Nicaragua, or as at least giving the President power to intervene without consent of Congress. Yet nothing of this sort is either expressed or implied. A treaty with a foreign Power cannot enlarge, or in any way alter, the powers and rights of the Executive under the Constitution. This stipulation merely *bound Nicaragua not to object to such intervention*, if it should become absolutely necessary to the protection of American citizens. It did not pledge us to intervene. Our Government could still do as it liked about protecting its own citizens. The clause was a privilege conceded by Nicaragua, to be used or not—as our Government, acting through its ordinary channels, and under the usual restraints of its Constitution and laws, might determine. Yet the Republicans opposed it—made themselves the special champions of Nicaraguan honor, and rejected a treaty which would do more towards securing peaceful and harmonious relations between the two countries than anything that has occurred for many years.

Equally inexplicable is their action on the Mexican Treaty. One of the Rhode Island Senators is said, indeed, to have urged that it would compel us, if ratified, to concede to England, France and other foreign Powers the same tariff relaxations which by its terms we grant to Mexico. A correspondent in another column,—who is one of the most eminent manufacturers in Rhode Island,—disposes very effectually of this argument, and shows that it has no foundation whatever in fact. For a time it was urged, especially by the *Tribune*, that the Government with which we had negotiated was certain to be overthrown:—but the recent defeat of its opponents at Vera Cruz disposes of this objection. Some of the Republicans have professed to believe that the treaty would lead to accessions of slave territory from the northern provinces of Mexico, and they have resisted its ratification upon that ground. But Mr. **Wigfall**, of Texas, opposes it because it will build up *free* States,—because railroads will inevitably carry free emigrants into those regions, and Texas will soon find, in Mr. **Wigfall's** language, one or more free States established on her borders. This argument clearly answers the other, and is much the most likely to be founded in truth.

The treaty certainly contains provisions of the utmost importance to the commerce of the two countries, and to the manufacturing interests of our own. The great necessity of this country is *larger markets for its products.* We need more free intercourse with other nations, especially those upon this continent. A treaty with Spain which should give our flour and various articles of manufacture free admission into Cuba would be worth more to this country than the fee simple of the Island itself. The treaty with Mexico would benefit the manufacturers of New-England far more, by the commerce it would create, than would a cession of half her territory. While there is a wide difference of opinion as to the utility of a tariff which shall check the import of foreign goods, there ought to be none as to the policy of promoting the export of our own commodities.

The Republicans are apparently acting upon the policy of defeating the Administration in whatever it undertakes. They reject these treaties because they have been negotiated by a Democratic Administration, and evidently hope to weaken that party with the public by defeating its attempts to carry on the Government. This is a hazardous policy, besides being an unpatriotic one. The Republicans may think it better that they should have the adjustment of all these questions, and so be willing to defeat action upon them until their anticipated advent to power. But the interests of the country ought not to be thus postponed to party success, nor are the people so easily blinded as to the parties really responsible for the failure of public measures. There is danger, moreover, that the opportunity for securing favorable treaties with both these Powers may be lost forever, if lost now. The treaty with Mexico was possible only in consequence of the factious contests which divided the country, and when either party shall have become established in power it is not at all likely we shall be able to secure equally favorable terms.

It seems to us that the complaint of the Chicago *Press and Tribune* is not without justice, and that the Republicans owe it to themselves and the country to adopt some fixed policy upon these important questions, and not content themselves with merely playing the game of the dog in the manger towards the Administration.

Is Poverty a Crime?—Wigfall says it is. And Wigfall knows. Experience has taught him. He says: "I myself have been as poor as anybody." In the presence of the Senate and the world he thus declares he has been guilty. But then, Wigfall has reformed. The "rich old boy" remembers with true contrition the early sins of "the poor young man." With humble devotion he now worships wealth, and practices all the virtues of his creed, from Ignorance down. He regards knowledge with a pious hate. With slightly pharisaic pride he parades this, his crowning virtue, before the Senate, and declares, in verification of it, "I do not read the papers; I never do." The statement required no affidavit to accredit it. Of course he "doesn't read the papers." Whatever else may be said against him, no man would think of charging the crime of intelligence upon one who believes that "poverty is another name for vagabondage, and that for crime." The great mission of the Texan sage is at length apparent. To him shall history accord the glory of founding a new school of ethics, in the light of which the philosophy of Christian morality "pales its ineffectual fires." The elevating tendency of a faith like this commends itself to the hopes of all who love the race. In gratitude to its founder, we indite this tribute for inscription on his tomb: "A criminal by birth—for he had not a thread of apparel he could call his own—he yet grew to a noble manhood, adorned by all the virtues of wealth, and unstained by the vices of knowledge."

The Bill Against Polygamy.

The objections put forward in the House on Thursday by Mr. **Hooper**, the delegate from Utah, to the passage of the bill prohibiting Polygamy, are two in number. The first is, that not over a quarter of the Mormons have more than two wives; and the second is, that if the bill is passed, the Saints will resist its execution by force of arms, if necessary. What weight the House attached to this style of argument was evinced by the result of the division which followed, and there seems a fair prospect that the bill will eventually become a law.

We have already called attention to the fact, however, that it provides no machinery for carrying its prohibitions into force, except the usual one of trial by jury, to be followed on conviction by fine and imprisonment; and it is perfectly well known to everybody in and out of Congress that juries in Utah must at present and for a long time to come consist mainly if not wholly of Mormons, or in other words, of persons who themselves either openly practice Polygamy, or openly approve of it. Does any one seriously believe that under such circumstances a single conviction will ever take place under the act, or that the proportion of wives to husbands in Utah will thereby be the least diminished? Would any one suppose so, even if he were not familiar with the history of our rule in Mormondom during the last three years, and did not know perfectly well that the presence of a large military force in the Territory during all that period has neither been sufficient to secure the smallest respect for our country nor the smallest security for life or property? The murders and outrages of all sorts committed in Utah during the last three or four years, have been almost past counting. The perpetrators of a large number of the most atrocious of them are well known, and yet it is confessed on all hands that nothing has been done to punish them. The United States Judges have done nothing, and the United States Army have done nothing, for the simple reason that the grand and petty Jurors in all criminal cases are Mormons, and must of necessity be Mormons. At this moment any Christian citizen who enters the Territory carries his life on his sleeve, unless he choose to live within the United States sentries; and if he ventures outside them, and is knocked on the head, there is no redress.

We confess, therefore, that much as we detest Mormon institutions, or rather because we detest them, we are sorry to see Congress make an abortive attempt to correct the "manners and excesses" of this adulterous tribe. Mr. **Buchanan** has already taught them to hold our threats in contempt. He declared war against them, apparently for the mere purpose of treating himself to a little humiliation and stultification by making peace before the troops reached the scene of action. He proclaimed martial law, and has ever since acknowledged, day by day that even the common law cannot be administered under the batteries of our army.

We must now protest against Congress following his example. The task of making awful threats, which cannot be executed, had better be left in his hands. His manner of performing it has already inspired the Mormons with a very hearty contempt for our authority, and, doubtless, supplied Mr. **Hooper** with the audacity which prompted him to inform the House of Representatives that one of their acts would meet with armed resistance from his constituents. The only thing that is wanting to complete our degradation in Mormon eyes is the passage of such a measure as the Polygamy bill. It is pretty sure to exasperate them, and make capital for their leaders, and is equally sure to do nothing for their reformation. And worse than either—if, as we confidently expect, it be allowed to remain a dead letter on the statute book, an evidence of our morality rather than of our power—it will more than ever convince the Saints of our entire inability to reduce them to decency and good order. So that we are constrained to say, that, however valuable it may be as a national testimony against a plurality of wives, it will do a great deal towards the still further complications of the Utah difficulty. It will prolong the attitude of defiance which the polygamists now occupy, and render it necessary for us eventually to resort to much more serious measures for their subjection than would have sufficed four years ago.

A Soldier of Fortune.

Two of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" in New-Orleans have published a card denouncing Gen. **Bickley**, the Commander-in-Chief of the Order, as an impostor. Whether the epithet be technically correct or not, there has certainly been a vast difference between what the General has said and what the General has done. In this City, last Fall, he endeavored to recruit a regiment of men with the avowed object of colonizing Mexico—peaceably, but in sufficient force to provide for all contingencies. The Colonel of a celebrated New-York regiment was appointed to the command of the *corps*, which, it was said, would constitute but a small fraction of the large army already enrolled in various parts of the United States. The Colonel has since declared that he would have nothing to do with the organization, and the few who joined it soon ascertained that the initiation fees and other sums they had paid, were just so much money out of pocket. The large stories about arms and munitions stored away, and plentiful funds to be provided for the successful prosecution of the enterprise; of the desire of **Juarez** and Mexican Provincial Governors to secure the services of the legion in a cause similar to that for which **Lafayette** had shed his blood; of the distinguished military career of the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, where he had rapidly risen in the ranks of the Russian Army to the position of General, and had been decorated with the Cross of Honor by the Czar; of what the Czar, in conversation, had said to him, and of the particular inquiries afterwards propounded to him by **Napoleon III.**, in person, concerning the reasons that had induced him to join the Russian forces instead of lending his mighty sword and military abilities to the allies; of what he had done when he was an officer of the American Army in Mexico, and of what Gen **Scott** had said to him concerning the ease with which the "K. G. C." could accomplish anything and everything,—all this grandiloquent language came to be regarded with distrust by the hundred men, more or less, who had signed the roll.

Inquiries were made. Gen. **Scott** was called upon; he did not know such a person as Gen. **Bickley**; had never heard of him or of the "K. G. C.," and had not said any of the fine things about them attributed to him. Neither could anything be learned of the large bodies of troops drilled with extraordinary precision, which this Martinet had collected at Cincinnati, at Memphis and other cities. The expedition to Mexico was to set out very soon; meantime the General was about to make a preliminary visit to the promised land to make the necessary arrangements for landing. To certain of his new recruits he offered a commission in his army, preferment in prospective, and an opportunity to accompany him in this "preliminary expedition;" but they must pay him in advance a certain sum for the purchase of arms and the payment of their traveling expenses. None were induced to close with this offer, but the General departed ostensibly upon this journey of *reconnaissance*, accompanied by his cousin, the Treasurer of the "Castle" in New-York, and one or two "military men" from the South, who had joined him here. After they had gone the landlord of the "Castle" in the Bowery, in which their meetings had been held, demanded that the members of the Order remaining should pay the rent due for many weeks' occupation of his hall. Although they had once made up a contribution for this very purpose, they paid the rent again—as the departed Treasurer, by some strange freak of memory, had forgotten to do so.

The General meantime went as far as New-Orleans, *en route* to Mexico, and no further. With the exception of an occasional trip to neighboring cities, for the purpose of addressing the inhabitants with a view to obtaining men and means, he has remained there ever since. But in the Southern States he puts a new phase upon the objects of the organization. In a speech at Montgomery, Ala., he is reported to have said that the "K. G. C." was "originally intended to advance and subserve the interests of the Southern States." Of course he did not take this ground in New-York.

But what of all this? If Gen. **Bickley** succeeds in his enterprise after all, will not everybody say that he is a great man? We fear the thin-skinned members of the order in New-Orleans, who call the General an impostor, have mistaken the age they live in. After all, as the man in the play says, "honesty is the root of all evil," and "money is the best policy."

The Health of the City.

We are perfectly aware that it is hopeless to command the attention of a Legislature absorbed in schemes of public plunder and private gain, for a measure which *merely* involves the lives and the health of a million of people. It is almost as impossible to awaken any interest in the subject among those very people themselves. Nevertheless, while the Legislature is in session, and there remains any chance of securing action upon the New-York Health bill, we feel bound to repeat and insist upon the considerations which ought to secure its prompt and unanimous passage.

As we have already shown, New-York, judged by the mortality returns from the Inspector's Office, would be pronounced the unhealthiest City in the world. This is true in fact, although there is no necessity for it; for situated as it is, between two rapid streams of salt water, with a gentle declivity towards each, thus admitting of the most admirable drainage either on the surface or through the sub-soil, there is no reason in physics why any waters should stagnate upon the surface of its streets and give rise to emanations detrimental to health. In this particular, and with the exception of Boston, no city of any magnitude on this continent enjoys such rare natural advantages as New-York, and no city as a consequence should exhibit a lower per centage of mortality. Compared with London, washed only by the putrid, festering Thames; or with Paris, cleansed only by the sluggish Seine; or St. Petersburg, inundated periodically by the Neva, and surrounded by a marshy background, the fruitful nursery of malaria at every approach of Spring;—compared with these cities, New-York, in point of physical advantages, stands preëminent.

Nevertheless, this bright medal has another side; and he who ventures to leave the main arteries of municipal travel, will speedily come into a region where black, putrid products of decomposed organic matter, house-sweepings, kitchen offal, dead animals, *et id omne genus*, uneliminated by sewer or gutter, form an oozy bed of fermenting slime. Within a stone's throw of palatial residences, where Art tricks herself in her most gorgeous hues, squalid poverty swarms in the over-crowded tenant-house, and disease, always malignant, generally contagious, finds a festering nest the year round. Too little of this is known outside of that Samaritan profession whose pleasure it is to battle with disease and suffering in every conceivable form. But let the rich capitalist, about to build upon some spacious lot on the outskirts of the denser blocks of palaces, call in at the Dispensary, and ask information touching the great brick block whose precincts are honeycombed upon the nice principle of crowding fifty families into a single house, and he will readily understand why the Pearl-street undertaker, in selling out his good-will and fixtures, advertised it as "a very profitable business, *especially among children*."

Unfortunately, however, though very justly, disease is no respecter of persons, and the millionaire in his palace has to breathe the same air as the starveling in his cellar. Damask curtains and plate-glass windows will not exclude cholera, or typhus, or small-pox. And the personal cleanliness of any one household will not always afford security against the deleterious agencies of an infected atmosphere. Every street which is left with its seething, rotting mass of slime, gorging the carriage-way from curb to curb, is a hot-bed of disease, rankling with the seeds of death, and ready to blossom into a harvest of desolation whose limits none can define. The poor may, and undoubtedly do, suffer first. The little children whom we see crowding the doorways, with sore eyes, and wan, watery complexions, pale and ricketty, looking like so many shoots of diseased celery, drop first into the grave; then follow parents, and lastly here and there the inmate of a palace falls a victim. The newspapers discuss the matter, strangers avoid the City, business suffers, and there goes up a universal cry, "*Purify the City.*"

Yes: purify the City,—not by discussing the dangers of imported disease, and turning feverish thoughts towards Quarantine, but by beginning a system of internal purification which shall free us of all enemies to health *within* our borders. Let the Legislature take up and pass the Sanitary bill at once. All admit its necessity—all recognize its importance. It will have done enough to immortalize itself if it can give to this poor, misgoverned City, a code of health, the best parent to a code of morals. That done, we can then hope for better days: we can then hope to see no pestilence of home origin, sporadic and self-developed, wasting our firesides—our warehouses closed, commerce paralyzed, and the hand of industry only employed in burying the dead. Cannot every class see how much it is personally interested in the matter of sanitary reform? Let it only compute what the value of its business for three months, at least, is—multiply that into the same computation of all other industries, and see what the amount would come to in round figures. Will the people—will the Legislature—move in this matter? The public gratitude awaits those who shall give health to their fellow-men by destroying the deadly agencies now slumbering after the Winter's cold, only to awaken with renewed activity at the approach of a Summer's heat.

The Carstang Case—Reputation no true Test of Character.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say a word about the St. Louis breach of promise case. I know nothing of its real merits, not having seen the evidence on either side; but truth and justice, and every human being's worldly experience, will go to disprove the arguments of Mr. **Shaw's** lawyer, which your exceedingly unsophistical St. Louis correspondent believes to be the vindication of the justice of the Biblical canon, "By their good report or by their evil report shall ye know them." Now, pure sympathy for that poor hunted bachelor, must have prompted your writer to thus falsify Bible text—proving, even in this simple instance, that people will not always speak the truth—for there are no such words in the sacred book.

No man but one of narrow and malicious mind, and most certainly no Bible writer, would ever use such words as the above, because every just and generous person feels that mere report goes for nothing. The woman who pursues **Shaw** may or may not be a bad woman; but nothing can be more true than the saying of her counsel, which your correspondent mentions, that "reputation is but a poor test of real character"—that "no woman's reputation could stand the scrutiny of her enemies"—that "the fairest fame will not escape calumny," and that "men are more prone to believe lies than truth." Everybody knows that all this is true, though it is not always to their profit to say so. Your correspondent calls it shallowness and sophistry. He must have been brought up in the woods on a diet of milk and honey; he certainly has had no experience among the men and women of the world. I should call it the most transparent and shallow sophistry which is contained in the wors which your correspondent manufactures and calls Bible truths. Many an honest man, and not a few virtuous women, have gone down to the grave with blackened characters and broken hearts, the result of lying "reports." How many men enjoy for years the reputation of saints, while their real character is a combination of swindler and debauchee! Sometimes, through mere accident, they are expoed, but nobody seems surprised;—such things are too common.

No one knew better the truth of the words, "Reputation is an idle and most false imposition, oft got without merit and lost without deserving," than the philosophical rascal who uses them in Shakespeare's "Othello." He knew this because he himself passed for an honest man, while really a great villain, and because his own "evil report" had easily destroyed the character and reputation of two pure and inoffensive people.

It does not need quite so many startling religious, political and social *exposés* as we have served up to our community every year, to prove that Mr. **Glover's** argument that "reputation flowed just as naturally and inevitably from the character of the person as does the light of heaven from the sun," is mere twaddle. A more glaring lie never was uttered.

I once heard an old German physician say that a really prudent and cunning rogue always "lived and died with the reputation of an honest man." This may not be always, but it is often true.

The two chief points urged by the opposing counsel, which your correspondent mentions, have just this difference—Mr. **Glover's** is *accepted* as truth; Mr. **Howe's** is a real truth.

Thousands of persons bear deservedly good reputations; but many are undeservedly assailed. Many good women have been the victims of scandal from men without truth or honorable feeling, merely because they were the rejected or despised of such women. It is their most frequent method of revenge; and women who are really pure of heart, and whose actions are unconstrained because of their innate purity, are those who suffer most.

Those who choose the policy that "their greatest virtue is not to leave undone, but to keep *unknown*," will never be suspected. JUSTITIA.

The remarks of our correspondent are perfectly just. While it is doubtless going too far to say that general good reputation affords no ground for presuming good character, it would be quite as great a mistake to accept such a reputation as hostile and interested scrutiny may fix upon any person as conclusive against him. The most innocent acts—especially if marked by that want of prudence which the pure and unsuspecting are most prone to exhibit—may be tortured by malevolence into the most ruinous and damning proofs.

Whether this was or was not so in Miss **Carstang's** case, we have no means of judging, and have, therefore, no right to say. A correspondent, whose article was published in Wednesday's Times, seems to have understood our remarks of Tuesday as indorsing the truth of the assaults made on the trial upon the lady's character,—or at least the justice and fairness of the defendant's counsel in making them. Nothing could be further from our purpose. All we intended to say was, that no woman,—as the experience of this trial proves,—could venture into a court of justice and there seek a remedy for her wrongs, unless she had been such a miracle of propriety and prudence as to defy the most malignant scrutiny, or else was prepared to submit to the defamation to which she would certainly be exposed. We had no thought of intimating that this was just or right;—on the contrary, the very fact that no woman could possibly hope to escape untouched from such an ordeal, and that therefore no woman, as things are managed in our Courts, could safely apply to them for a redress of personal wrongs, would necessarily imply a condemnation of the practice, even if it were not distinctly expressed. He must certainly have a very unfeeling nature, or be singularly deaf to the dictates of justice, who could look without indignation upon the spectacle so often exhibited in Courts of Law,—where the combined power of genius, money, and malignity is arrayed against a woman whose sole defence is her innocence, and whose sole reliance is upon that public sense of justice and fair play which is too often quite as much affected by prejudice and purchased perjury as by sympathy with the weaker party in the unequal contest.

Whether the plaintiff in this St. Louis case has been falsely assailed we have no adequate means of judging. Upon the first trial little or no effort was made to impeach her character. After the jury had rendered the preposterous verdict of $100,000 damages in her favor, the defendant seems to have been incited to make every possible effort to ruin her reputation for the purpose of relieving himself from the heavy penalty;—and nothing was left undone which money, industry and the relentless efforts of hired counsel could do, to accomplish that object. We have not read the evidence with any special care. But so far as we recollect, only one witness gave any testimony of a positive character calculated to destroy her reputation. He seems to have volunteered his evidence, and to have been quite willing to criminate himself in public estimation for the sake of injuring her. The chances are decidedly against the veracity of such a witness;—it is not unfair to presume that he had some motive, much stronger than his love of truth and justice, for placing himself in such a position. The fact, nevertheless, remains that Miss C.'s character has suffered serious and irretrievable damage in the general estimate of the public. This may be, and is unquestionably due to the unfortunate and criminal propensity of the public to believe anything injurious of any one, and especially of a woman; and it is the right and duty of all considerate persons to protest against so grievous and so general a wrong. But the fact remains, and must have weight with every woman, however pure and innocent, who values her reputation, in rendering her cautious about seeking an uncertain redress for injuries however serious, in the face of perils so certain and so tremendous.

Safety of Ocean Navigation.

Mr. **Washburn's** bill, before Congress, intended to promote comparative safety in that now most perilous of undertakings, going down to the sea in ships, is severely criticised for two reasons—first, the proposed penalties in case of calamities are very severe; second, and chiefly, the limited number of passengers and the unlimited number of life-boats will materially curtail the profits of steamship owners.

We take the broad ground that the penalties are not too severe;—*what* penalties it is best to impose is, indeed, a debatable question. Experience shows that any amount of fines that juries can be made to impose will be willingly risked. Where business enterprise is undertaken upon lottery principles, everything will be staked. On the contrary, can juries be made to punish the guilty parties by imprisonment? This, indeed, would be salutary, but can it be accomplished? The case-hardened heart of the juror slips like a file on chilled iron over the familiar newspaper reports of "Loss of the *Hungarian!*" "Loss of the *Arctic!*" but that unstable heart is softened to pity when banishing for a moment the subtle influences of daily, soul-exhausting business, as it is warmed to compassion under the glowing eloquence of the defendant's attorney, with the ancient but ever-moving story of the defendant's innocent and suffering family, and before the enterprising and virtuous prisoner then and there appealing with subdued agony for mercy. What the punishment should be is not difficult of comprehension, in view of the outrageous and aggravated recklessness of ship-owners. What juries and judges, now that both sympathy and general corruption are the order of the day, *would* make the penalty, is not so easily determined.

As to the number of life-boats, we believe that one-half, at least, of our ships should carry nothing else. We regard one-half our steam vessels as outrageously unsafe; they will break up and sink under a rap which should make no impression; they will burn up like a tinder-box; they are vulnerable at every point. The whole business resolves itself into an engineering question, as all other business of this character does before it arrives at any proper degree of development.

To build a steamship which will take fire without even extraordinary carelessness; which will founder in any storm that ever blew; which will necessarily break up on a reef; which will fill and sink after collision, or which will risk the lives of the passengers under any of those ordinary circumstances which destroy them, at wholesale and habitually, at the present time;—to build a ship vulnerable in any of these points, is, to speak very moderately, unnecessary. It is more: it is a criminal perversion of the laws of science and of scientific practice. But it is still more: it is the poorest kind of economy. It is pretty well known that a sharp ship, of a given midship section, will run faster, with a given quantity of fuel, or at the same speed with less fuel, than a blunt ship. Now, suppose we project a false, sharp, iron bow from a blunt ship, designed merely to decrease the resistance—an improvement by no means unprecedented—which shall merely furnish buoyancy to hold itself up, and shall not carry cargo. Of course the arrangement will promote economy. And if new ships were built substantially in the same way, the result would be the same. The practice is to load down the bows of ships, however sharp, with anchors, cables, &c., giving them a weight disproportionate to their buoyancy, and allowing this weight a tremendous leverage wherewith to break the ship in two—all of which is pronounced unnecessary by thorough navigators. But whatever the economy may be does this affect safety? Manifestly. In case of collision, the false bow will crumple, and yield like a buffer, protecting the real bow of the ship from injury. And a plenty of bulkheads will protect the ship from foundering, in case of side collisions. We mean a solid bulkhead, coming above the water-line, and not perforated by doors which render it entirely valueless, nor as light withal as the partition which a farmer would put into his potato bin. Then all ships should be strengthened by hogging frames, after the manner of lake boats and North River steamers. Thus, with a comparatively light weight of metal, they become girders of immeasurable strength, capable of resisting all strains to which they will be subjected. As now built, it is not wonderful that they go to pieces even on the softest sandbanks. An iron ship will not burn; but an iron shell or firebox, full of combustibles, may be worse than a wooden vessel. The economy of iron ships, as to capacity and durability, is so demonstrated by the European experience as not to admit of doubt. Explosions do not occur frequently on seagoing vessels. No American, and but two British ships in this service have exploded their boilers. But this should not mitigate the rigidity of boiler examinations and tests. In short, the best way to make an economical ship, even if it were *guaranteed* against the chances of accident, is to make one which would most successfully resist the various causes of disaster. Nature and economy go hand in hand in this matter. And so long as our shipowners neglect not only the safety of passengers, but their own interests, for the sake of saving a few almighty dollars in *first cost*, we hope their cargoes will be limited by law to little else besides the buoys, boats, and appointments for saving lives.

Miss Patti and Sweet Seventeen.—The admirers of Miss **Patti**, whose enthusiasm is doubtless as irrepressible as their numbers are imposing, will be, or ought to be, delighted to know that to-day is a feast-day with them. Our charming young prima-donna enters to-day her seventeenth year—that halcyon time of beauty, youth and bliss, according to the novelists. So young, and yet so ripe a fame, deserves to be honored by all the gallantry of Gotham on Monday night.

A New Project.—The "*Spirit of the American Press*" is a weekly paper, devoted mainly to the reproduction of the principal leading Editorials of the City Dailies. It brings together, in this way, many valuable articles which could otherwise only be found by reading all the daily journals. It is edited with care and impartiality, and, we are glad to hear, meets with a good reception from the public.

AMUSEMENTS.

The dullness which usually precedes the gay return of Easter has affected more or less all the City theatres during the present week. At the best and most popular the attendance has been small,—LAURA KEENE's taking the largest share. Something of this result is undoubtedly due to Holy Week, which affects a large class of the permanent amusement-going people; but more is attributable, we fancy, to the fact that managers generally prepare novelties for Easter, and thereby teach the public to wait patiently until it comes round. With the approaching Monday we may expect a brilliant opening of the Spring season, both musically and dramatically. Two of the best temples of the drama, however, change completely the character of their entertainments:—at the Winter Garden we are to have opera, under the able direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK, and at Niblo's Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS retire, in favor of Cook's Royal Amphitheatre. There will, in consequence, be but two up-town places of theatrical entertainment open in Broadway—WALLACK's and LAURA KEENE's. At the first-named of these establishments a couple of novelties are announced for to-night—a new comedy, called "Leading Strings," and a farce called the "Marriage Bliss of Box and Cox." All the prominent members of Mr. WALLACK's superb company appear in these pieces. At LAURA KEENE's Theatre the drama of the "Colleen Bawn" is of course the present novelty. Without any unusual degree of excitement, this piece has done well. The classes most likely to be interested in its performance have as yet scarcely been able to pay their devoirs, owing to the religious restraints of Lent, and for this reason the work will only enter upon its Irish career during the coming week. Mr. BOURCICAULT's countrymen will undoubtedly pay homage to a work of such startling originality, and beyond this its striking merits as a sensational drama will insure for it a steady run to the end of the season. We may here state for the edification of people interested in such topics, that the season will close about the 19th of May, and a change of management immediately ensue. An eminent comedian is spoken of as the successor to Miss LAURA KEENE, and under his direction a Summer season of three or four months will be inaugurated. Mr. BOURCICAULT, it is almost superfluous to add, is not the gentleman referred to. The public will regret to lose an actress so thoroughly admirable and a manager so energetic and enterprising as Miss KEENE. Ill health, we are informed, is the cause of the lady's retirement.

Miss BATEMAN's engagement at the Winter Garden comes to a close this evening, when the lady takes her benefit in "Evangeline," which will be played for the last time. Additional attractions are also offered to make the event imposing.

The great topic of discussion, in fashionable circles, is the approaching struggle between the rival managers, MAX MARETZEK and Messrs. ULLMANN & STRAKOSCH. The "indomitable" has secured a first-rate company for the campaign, and the rehearsals, during the week, at the Winter Garden, have confirmed the belief that two successes will be achieved on Monday and Wednesday evenings—the first by Signor ERRANI, who is an artist of the grand and thorough school, and the second by Mme. FABBRI, who possesses, undoubtedly, the freshest and fullest voice ever heard in the United States. "Lucia" is selected for the opening performance, and will introduce Mme. GASSIER, Signor ERRANI, and Signor GASSIER. The orchestra, which is composed exclusively of picked men, will be under the direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK. The office for the sale of tickets opens to-day.

At the Academy of Music the managers rely on the continued attractiveness of Miss PATTI, and announce an Opera in which she obtained her latest success—the "Barbiere." The cast is the same as last season.

Mr. BARNUM's renovated Museum has been attended by crowds since its opening, and the entertainments, from "Jeanie Deans" in the lecture-room, down to the "What is it?" on the platform, have given general satisfaction. Under the energetic direction of the Prince of Showmen, there cannot be a doubt that the Museum will now command a larger share of attention than it has enjoyed of late years.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS make their last appearance to-night at Niblo's. A very attractive bill is provided for the occasion.

A series of interesting classical entertainments are in progress at Goldbeck's Hall, to which public attention may be directed on the score of their general excellence. We refer to the soirées of the "Chamber Concert Union." The fourth entertainment of the series will take place on Tuesday next, when Mr. S. B. MILLS Mr. SAAR and Messrs. DOEHLER, REYER and BRANNES will assist in the interpretation of several unique morceaux. The Misses GILLIES will assist in the vocal department.

We hear with pleasure that a series of entertainments, entitled "Evenings with the English Composers, Ancient and Modern," will shortly be given in this City, under the direction of Mr. J. G MAEDER, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, and Mr. SIMPSON. Italian music in the concert room is no longer attractive, and a return to the simplicity and grace of the English composers will be hailed with delight by the masses

The success of Mr. W. V. WALLACE's opera o "Lurline" at the Royal English Opera, London seems to be legitimate and hearty beyond precedent. No better proof of this can be given than the fact that although the season came to a close on the 17th of last month, public curiosity was so little satisfied that Mr. HARRISON had to announce nine additional performances of the work. When these shall have been completed the opera will have enjoyed an uninterrupted run of forty performances—having been produced on the 23d of February and played nightly since. The Queen and Royal Family visited the theatre three times in the space of ten days—an amount of patronage which has seldom been bestowed on a native composer—if Mr. WALLACE, who is a citizen of the United States, can be so called.

An exhibition of Indians at Mozart Hall attracts some attention, from the conspicuous advertising which the red-skins insure by frequent promenades of Broadway. Their games and ceremonies are illustrated with much breadth of effect.

Gen. TOM THUMB has resumed his receptions in this City, at Hope Chapel. Senor OLIVEIRA, the violinist, and other musical artists, assist in a concert. The General is to be seen twice a day.

A philosophical *Treatise on Musical Sound*, by SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, M. A., has just been published by HOFFMAN & PENNAL, and will attract the attention of that portion of the musical profession which devotes some attention to the æsthetics of music. Attached to the pamphlet is an ingenious contrivance called a "Tonometer," by which the relative position of all the true and tempered notes in the major and minor modes in every key now known can be ascertained.

The *Weekly Programme* is the title of a new theatrical paper just started by Messrs. MCLACHLAN. It is neatly printed, and contains contributions from several well-known actors.

At the New Bowery Theatre a powerful bill is provided for to-night. At GEORGE CHRISTY's Minstrels the new version of the "Toodles" will be played for the last time, and at Onderdonk Hall the Hayti Minstrels offer strong inducements to the public.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Spanish Outrages Again.

THE SHIP MASCONOMO FIRED AT BY A WAR STEAMER SHOWING SPANISH COLORS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Tuesday says that Capt. SWASEY, of the ship *Masconomo*, from Liverpool, reports that on the 8th of March, while he was passing off Cuba, he was chased and fired at by a war steamer carrying Spanish colors. He hove to, and was questioned by the captain to know whither he was bound. The steamer then sailed away without giving any explanation. The *Masconomo* had American colors and private signals flying all the time.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, April 6—Evening.

There were no signs at Halifax at 10 o'clock this forenoon of the R. M. steamship *Niagara*, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool and fully due. To-day being a holiday (Good Friday) in Nova Scotia, the line has been closed most of the day, but was to have opened this evening. To-night, however, the wires appear to be down, and we are obliged to close without obtaining any later advices from Halifax than above stated.

The Bank of Upper Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, April 6.

The rumors in regard to the position of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, which have obtained circulation within the past two or three days, have their origin in a circular issued by a former servant of the bank, making numerous charges against the institution. The bank, however, stands well, and its credit will not be affected in the least by these rumors.

The Arrest of F. B. Sanborn.

HIS CAPTORS HELD TO ANSWER A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

BOSTON, Friday, April 6.

SILAS CARLETON, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, WATSON FREEMAN, Jr., Deputy United States Marshal, and Messrs. COOLIDGE and FULTON, appeared before Justice BALL to-day, at Concord, charged with assault and attempt to kidnap FRANK B. SANBORN. They waived an examination, and gave bail in $2,000 each, to appear for trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

Fires.

MUSIC STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 6.

MORSE's music store, corner of Chestnut and Eleventh steeets, was burned this morning. Loss $15,000: insurance $12,000.

FACTORY.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 6.

This morning the building on the corner of Western row and Columbia-street, occupied by W. W. HAMER & Co., manufacturers of grinding and bolting flour-mills, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000; insurance not known.

Shocking Accident.

SIX MEN FALL DOWN THE SHAFT OF A COAL MINE AND ARE KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 6.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of Thursday evening publishes an account of an accident in a coal mine, Irwin's Station. Six men were precipitated a hundred and twenty feet down the shaft by the breaking of a rope, and all were killed.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAVANNAH AT PENSACOLA—MIRAMON STILL RETREATING.

PENSACOLA, Thursday, April 5.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* has arrived here, from Vera Cruz 26th ult. Her advices are that MIRAMON was retreating. The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* had not arrived. We have been unable to learn any details of the news.

The Lost Hungarian.

A GLEAM OF LIGHT PROMISED AT LAST.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 6—A. M.

Capt. CRAWFORD has arrived here from the wreck of the *Hungarian*, and will go to Boston by the *Niagara*. He has all the information and numerous documents respecting the wreck.

Accident—Two Persons Drowned.

BOSTON, Friday, April 6.

C. E. WHITNEY and A. A. OSBORNE, respectable young clerks of this city, were drowned in Charles River, yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 6.

Value of the weekly Exports	$106,000
Increase of Exports	42,310
Value of the weekly Imports	220,000
Increase of Imports	23,795

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 6.

Cotton market dull. The receipt of the *Kangaroo's* advices caused less firmness in the market. Sales to-day 5,000 bales, at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling. The sales of the week add up 50,000 bales, and the receipts 26,000 bales, against 23,000 for the same time last year. The exports of the week sum up 51,000 bales, and the total exports to date 1,649,000 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year 423,500 bales; ditto at all ports 766,500 bales; stock, 441,500 bales. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged. SUGAR dull at 6¼c.@7¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 38c.@39c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 6.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull and declined ¼c.; sales at 18¼c. PROVISIONS without change. Money market without alteration; good paper discounted at 10@10½ ℔ cent. Sight Exchange on New-York for gold unchanged.

MOBILE, Thursday, April 5.

COTTON easier, but quotations unchanged; sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 6.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 94; Reading Railroad, 21⅝; Morris Canal, 50¾; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDY KNOWN for the extermination of Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Rats, Mice, and every species of vermin. Sold at the Principal Dépôt, No 612 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere. Price from 25 cts. to $1 per box.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming, any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE, $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co.'s
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless.
$40—NEW SEWING MACHINE—$40,
under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway. New-York.

Sewing Machines.
GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

"Spring Fashions."
Hats and Caps for Gents and Youth. A splendid assortment of Misses' and Children's Straw Goods.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Kane's Patent
RANGE AND HEATER, is the most economical, simple and durable Range yet introduced. It bakes equal to the brick oven, and heats the room above. If you want a good Range, you would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker, st., New-York.
CHARLES KANE.

J. & M. T. Levitt, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 31 Minories, London, having this day disposed of their New-York business to Mr. J. H. BRADBURY, their late Agent, solicit a continuance of the patronage with which they have been favored.
J. & M. T. LEVITT, No. 31 Minories, London.

Refering to the above, J. H. BRADBURY has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he will continue to supply the same styles and descriptions of Watches and Watch-Movements, which have hitherto given such unqualified satisfaction, at the same office, No. 19 Maiden-lane, and invites an inspection of his stock, which comprises the newest styles, in various qualities, all offered at the lowest market rates and on the best terms.
J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1860.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Pain Annihilator.—Any Internal Pain or soreness of the chest may be at once relieved by an outward application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar to the chest, and a few drops taken on sugar, internally. Sold at No. 315 Broadway, at 50 cents per bottle, and by all druggists.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Office is Removed to Astor House, entrance on Barclay-st. New instruments for varicocele, enlarged veins, Prolapsus and Hemorrhoids. Also, Supporters, Braces and all surgical appliances.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors are invited to inspect our choice assortment of Novelties, and full supply of Staple Goods especially adapted to the wants of the trade.
SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD.
Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Park-place,
Successors to WILSON G. HUNT & CO.

Table Cutlery and House-Furnishing Goods, FINE GOTHIC AND OVAL TRAYS AND WAITERS, at reduced prices.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

"Trefelle," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant, 50 cents a bottle.

Gentlemen's Garrote Collars—At $1 50 per dozen, equal to any made. All sizes ready this day at our stores, No. 61 Nassau-st., and No. 381 Broadway.
IRA PEREGO & SON.

Best New-York Shirts—All sizes, ready-made, $18, $24, $30 the dozen; also, made to order.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st., and No. 381 Broadway.

Hegeman & Co.—We have now for sale, S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon Whisky, direct from the distillers in Kentucky, in cases of 1 dozen bottles; a superior article, wholesale and retail.

Having Confidence in the efficacy of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (Protoxide of Iron,) as a medical agent, we recommend to our brethren in the ministry the careful reading of this pamphlet.

Rev. THOS. STARR KING,	Rev. S. H. RIDDEL,
Rev. SYLVANUS COBB,	Rev. JOSEPH H. CLINCH,
Rev. JOHN PIERPONT,	Rev. MARTIN MOORE,
Rev. THOS. WHITTEMORE,	Rev. CHARLES BRIGGS,
Rev. JAMES B. MILES.	Rev. EDWARD EDMUNDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1859.
The experience we have had of the Peruvian Syrup, (Protoxide of Iron,) and the evidences which have been exhibited to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfy us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq, President of Metropolitan Bank.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS, Editor of *Christian Advocate and Journal.*
JOHN G. NELSON, firm of Nelson & Richmond, No. 81 John-st.
P. CHURCH, Editor of New-York *Chronicle.*
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster.
The Pamphlet referred to can be had on application to the proprietors of the "PERUVIAN SYRUP," or will be sent free of charge to any address.
The Peruvian Syrup is sold by all druggists and by the proprietors, N. L. CLARK & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

Alfred Munroe & Co.'s Circular.
Our stock of Men's Spring Clothing, now ready, is very large and desirable, comprising a great variety, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest and best importers. Our Spring over-garments, business coats, vests and pants, are in the latest and most approved style of shape and make.
Our assortment of Boys' Clothing is larger than ever before so early in the season. We have given that department the attention it deserves, and invite inspection with unlimited confidence. Garments and fabrics adapted to all ages, from three years to manhood.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway,
(between Canal and Grand sts.)

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	56
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Guernsey's Balm will, as Certainly as you apply it, prevent inflammation and remove all pain in the severest cases of burns, scalds, bruises, fractures, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. 25c. a bottle. Dépôt No 217 Front-st., New-York.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.
MOBILE, March 15, 1860.
Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.
GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public.
MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.
WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.
S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully,
FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Four-Dollar Hats.
Leary & Co.'s successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, having increased their facilities of manufacture and purchased their materials favorably in Europe and in this market, are now prepared to offer at the above price an article which, in quality, style and finish cannot be approached by any other house in the trade. These hats are all of their own production, and made under their personal supervision, and as for a series of years every improvement has been introduced in their factories, they now state confidently that their fabrics are unequaled.

Parker Brothers' celebrated London Club Sauce is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch or dinner table. One has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., sole agent for the United States.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand, wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

What Can I Do Best?—By securing a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, with a Chart and written description of character, you will learn what you can do best.

Kerosene and all other brands of Coal Oils, foreign and domestic; also, Paraffine Candles, for sale by HORATIO EAGLE, Agent, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 216 Broadway. opposite St. Paul's Church. HIS SPRING STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE. NEAT, TASTY AND READY.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, South-west corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

SQUIRE—HARTSHORNE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, Mr. GEORGE H. SQUIRE to Miss JENNIE HARTSHORNE, all of this City.

WALDRON—FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, ALEXANDER WALDRON to AMELIA T. FAIRCHILD, both of this City.

KNOWLTON—FRANCIS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, April 4, by Rev. Wm. H. Babbitt, JOHN M. KNOWLTON, of Brooklyn, L. I., to JANE M. JARVIS, daughter of Isaac Francis, Esq., of the former place.

PENTZ—RICHARDSON.—On Wednesday, April 4, by Rev. Arch. Maclay, JACOB PENTZ to EDITH J., daughter of the late James V. Richardson, of Philadelphia.

WALKER—BURR.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, April 5, by Rev. Marenus Willet, Mr. ELIPHALET WALKER, of New-York City, to Miss FRANCES E. BURR, of the former place.

DIED.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5 after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER, son of Edward and Ann De La Montagnie, aged 34 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 351 10th-st., on Saturday, April 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please notice.

INSLEE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5, SARAH F., daughter of Samuel and Eliza Inslee, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and teachers of Grammar School No. 38, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, April 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 449 Hudson-st.

MEGRIN.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, after a lingering illness, PAUL MEGRIN, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, April 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 105 Prince st.

MOORE.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, April 6, BENJAMIN MOORE, son of the late Dr. Samuel W. Moore, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

HICKS.—In this City, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., at the residence of his mother, No. 211 East Broadway, ELIAS HICKS, son of Sarah H. and the late Elias Hicks aged 17 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DELLENTASH.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, of consumption, FREDERICK D. F. DELLENTASH, aged 23 years, 7 months and 25 days, youngest son of Joseph P. Dellentash.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Daniel Darrow, on Sunday afternoon, April 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WARE.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, at 4 o'clock A. M., of scarlet fever, GEORGE, son of E. K. and Mary C. Ware, aged 3 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 113 West 4th st., at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Saturday,) April 7. The attendance of all friends is respectfully requested.

SANGER.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, of malignant scarlet fever, LOUISE, only daughter of Rufus and Maria Louise Sanger, aged 7 years and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 68 West 17th st.

YERBY.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, at No. 126 East 12th-st., GEORGE B., youngest son of George W. and Mary E. Yerby, aged 6 years and 6 months.

☞ Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

HEDENBERG.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, at 10 o'clock P. M., of consumption, CHARLES T., youngest son of Francis L. and Mary B. Hedenberg, in the 27th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in this evening's papers.

☞ St. Louis, Mo., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

BLACHLY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 6, at the residence of his brother-in-law, E. P. Beach, JOSEPH WARREN BLACHLY, Jr., aged 28 years, only son of Joseph W. and Mary C. Blachly, formerly of Cincinnati.

His funeral will take place at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 11 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CHRYSTAL.—At New-Rochelle, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, of erysipelas, CATHERINE, wife of John Chrystal, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, at 2 o'clock on Sunday. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, on Monday morning. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the train at the New-Haven dépôt, 27th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

RODGERS.—At Green Point, L. I., ELIZABETH RODGERS, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, April 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her son's residence, No. 189 Washington-st., Green Point, L. I., without further notice.

OGDEN.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, April 5, SAML. GOUVERNEUR OGDEN, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, L. I., on Sunday, April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BARNBY.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, April 5, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Saml. Appleton, of hemorrhage of the lungs, GEORGE E., son of Mary and the late George Barnby, of this City, aged 22 years and 6 months.

His friends, and those of his sister, Mrs. J. T. Goodliffe, and of his brother, Isaac M. Barnby, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this day, (Saturday,) April 7, at 3½ o'clock.

LINDSAY.—At Middletown, Conn., on Thursday evening, April 5, Mrs. EMILY LINDSAY, wife of Rev. Prof. John W. Lindsay, and daughter of the late Dr. Thomas E. Bond.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. B. Skidmore, No 36 Clinton-place. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

WAITE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at the residence of his brother, ISAAC INSLEY, son of the late Capt. Isaac Waite.

His remains will be taken to the family burial ground, Westport, Conn.

☞ Portland, Me., papers will please notice.

HIBBARD.—At Canaan, Columbia County, on Monday, April 2, Mrs. SIBBEL HIBBARD, widow of the late Rev. Billy Hibbard, of the New-York Conference, in the 86th year of her age.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. G. P. BERGEN will take place on Monday, April 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at her late residence, Hoyt-st., between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 165, *April* 6, 1860.
10, 65, 73, 22, 29, 58, 69, 51, 45, 54, 8, 14, 50.
Class No. 166, *April* 6, 1860.
32, 38, 5, 77, 55, 52, 16, 73, 64, 78, 58, 14, 46.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 6, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 298. APRIL 6, 1860.
17, 1, 40, 23, 9, 47, 62, 38, 33, 54, 42.

Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.
Every one who has used Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment coincides with the above.
No charge is made if it is not superior to any other in curing colic, scratches, old sores, swellings, lameness, &c.
Hiram Woodruff and many eminent trainers use it. A single dose given to an over-driven horse puts new life into him immediately. Trainers of race-horses should always have a bottle on hand. A dose given after a hard heat will invigorate a horse and make him win, when without it he might lose.
It is warranted perfectly innocent.
Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists and saddlers.
Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM, the certain conqueror of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, with every disease flowing from great impurity of blood, no matter of how long standing or from what source derived. The Life Balsam is equally efficacious in the most violent forms of old ulcers, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, and Mercurial Diseases. The certificates accompanying each bottle will conclusively show that there is no medicine which can compare with this powerful, safe and certain purifying agent, and that it has also cured the very worst cases of Cancer, Liver Complaint and Fistula. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st.; agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. For sale by all druggists, 75 cents per bottle.

TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY!
SORROW LODGE AT WASHINGTON!
GRAND MASONIC CEREMONY
In honor of
GEN. JOHN A. QUITMAN,
And at the
GRAVE OF WASHINGTON.
In the LEADER
OF THIS WEEK.
THE ONLY REPORT.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions; also, SILVER and PLATED WARE for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

NEW-YORK DAILY PAPERS DELIVERED 200 miles from the City before breakfast.—SHEAR'S Hudson River Railroad Newspaper Express Train starts at 3:20 A. M. on Monday, April 9. See card in another column.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

ICE PITCHERS. ICE PITCHERS.
ICE BOWLS.
22 John street 22 — THE PLACE TO BUY. — 22 John street. 22
NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES
JUST RECEIVED
from the factory, and for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES, BY
WM. S. MURRAY,
No. 22 John-st., near Broadway

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
and Combination Cushions.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers. Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York

STODART PIANOS.
Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale, at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

NORTON'S OINTMENT,
FOR
SALTRHEUM AND SCROFULA
Permanently cures tetter, scaldhead, ringworms and itching eruptions of the skin.
This ointment penetrates to the basis of the disease, goes to its very source, and cures it from the flesh beneath to the skin on the surface. Large glass boxes, price 50 cents.
GERRIT NORTON, original proprietor, New-York. Dépôt at PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER'S, No. 15 Beekman-st., and sold by Druggists

CATARACT WASHING MACHINE,
In operation at No. 439 Broadway, second floor.
SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors and Manufacturers.
Wholesale orders at our office, No. 24 Beekman-st.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
Paper Bags, all sizes and varieties, with a large assortment of Printing, Manilla and Wrapping Paper, at FREEMAN & ROBERTSON'S Paper Warehouse, No. 66 Beekman-st. Small size thin paper for shippers.

THE METROPOLITAN PATENT GAS Burner and Regulator combined is the leading burner for economizing gas bills, and producing a beautiful, brilliant and anti-flickering light, to be had only at the office of the Company, No. 592 Broadway. All others are base imitations.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS.—Reliable medicines for Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all kindred diseases. Sold by all Druggists. Principal office removed to No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE.—Is a combination of nature's vegetable antidotes to the irritation and disturbance of the breathing apparatus, which produce colds, coughs, hoarseness and sore throat. Price 25 cents. Sold wholesale by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

STRAW GOODS AT RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THIRTY DAYS, AT NO. 339 BROADWAY. STORE WILL OPEN MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

AN EXTRA EDITION
OF THE
PHUNNY PHELLOW,
READY THIS MORNING,
Containing
THE FIGHT
BETWEEN THE
BENICIA BOY
AND
TOM SAYERS.
Fifty thousand PHUNNY PHELLOWS yesterday dislocated their necks and snapped their suspenders while reading the account of this great Battle
IN THE
PHUNNY PHELLOW,
THE KING OF COMIC MONTHLIES.
PRICE FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

A SAVING OF TWENTY PER CENT.
To all who want
GAS FIXTURES,
CHINA,
GLASS,
AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Our assortment is unequaled in the City of New-York, and our prices are marked down to a rate that must
CONVINCE ALL
that it is to their interest to make their purchases from us. GOODS FREELY SHOWN,
and no one
PRESSED TO BUY.
N. B.—A lot of second-hand chandeliers at very low prices. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS.
In obedience to a growing demand for a high order of
DRESS HAT FOR CHILDREN,
We have just opened a new, select, and beautiful assortment of recent importation and manufacture, comprising every desirable description and pattern, and finished in the most appropriate manner. A general assortment of BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS. LADIES' RIDING HATS, &c., &c.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
A PERFECT FITTING
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WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
MADE TO MEASURE,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS!
Made of New-York Mills Muslin, and fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each. Also, the very best Shirts that can be made, $2 each.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, upstairs,
between White and Walker sts.

PARTIES ABOUT REFITTING THEIR HOUSES,
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
are invited to examine our New and Extensive SPRING STOCK of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MIRRORS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES.
Our stock has never been more complete or attractive than at present, and the prices have been fixed at the *lowest possible figures.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

MILLS' BOURBONIA
Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

THE NEW PAPER,
THE WEEKLY PROGRAMME.
A Journal of the
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BY
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A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND NEWS JOURNAL, PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
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POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTHERN STATES CONCERNING THE UNION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—PROSPECTS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOBILE, Monday, March 26, 1860.

I have recently traveled through nearly half the States of the Union, and in the course of my travels I have penetrated most of the "capital States," to adopt the taking, but inaccurate nomenclature of Senator SEWARD; and as I have enjoyed uncommon facilities for ascertaining the prevailing sentiment of the region indicated, on the subject of the Presidential nomination to be made at Charleston, perhaps you may not be disinclined to publish the result of my observations.

Throughout the North and West, the opinion is universal that no other candidate but DOUGLAS would be able to carry a single free State. And the most intelligent men of all parties concur in the expectation that he would receive the support of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and Oregon, which, with the 120 votes of the South, would give him a clear majority in the Electoral College. Being impressed with the soundness of these views myself, I should consider the Presidential question as settled, almost beyond peradventure, if it were possible to predict with confidence the course of the Southern States in the Charleston Convention. And this is the feature of the case that I propose to discuss in the light that has been thrown upon it during my journey.

The ebullitions of rage and folly that are constantly witnessed at Washington furnish no true indication of the feelings of the people. On the contrary, the miffing and nonsense—the frantic demonstrations of spurious patriotism and offended personal dignity, so frequently seen in the representative bodies, are severely reprehended by the constituencies everywhere. The people one meets on the great routes of travel are about a fair average of the masses in point of intelligence and good sense. With this class my intercourse has been wide and free, for several weeks past, and they all talk in a similar strain. In Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama—in all the Southwestern States, in fact—one hears substantially the same sentiments and views. Everybody deprecates the Slavery agitation—everybody resents, in a spirit of natural indignation, the pragmatic insolence of the Free-Soilers on the subject, and is ready, in a certain contingency, to break out of the Union. At the same time there is a hopeful feeling apparent, and you rarely meet a man who does not estimate at its true value the privileges conferred by the Constitution—and more especially since the outbreak at Vera Cruz. A rupture with Spain is anticipated, and the whole South looks with a longing eye on Cuba. It is supposed that the island would fall an easy prey to our arms, in the event of a war, but not unless the Union is maintained intact. And it is felt, furthermore, that the hope of territorial expansion rests on the Democratic party. Hence the strong pervading anxiety for the election of a Democratic President, and the manifest readiness of the whole South to sacrifice much of personal preferences, and prejudices of every description, in order to the attainment of that great end. When you superadd to the great importance of the Slavery question, domestically considered, the critical condition of our external relations, and the immense interest of the South to be put in issue in case of the acquisition of Cuba and Mexico, or either of them, you will be able to appreciate the solicitude which fills the whole Southern mind in respect to the Charleston nomination. At no period in our history was the election of a Democratic President a matter of such vital consequence to the South. Always important, inasmuch as the principles and policy of the Democracy conform to the views and interests of that region, it is a subject of almost infinite moment at this juncture of our affairs, internal and foreign. In presence of these overmastering considerations, all inferior questions disappear. What does Louisiana care for the jealousies, the dislikes or the aspirations of Mr. SLIDELL? By means of his tact and address he contrived to obtain the control of the Democracy of the State; but more than three-fifths of the people dislike him, and repudiate his principles. The remnant of the old Whig Party is still strong in Louisiana, although the organization is dissolved; and it consists, in great measure, of gentlemen of personal respectability and large social influence. They coöperate unhesitatingly with the Democrats on all national questions, and their wishes will have considerable weight with the delegation at Charleston. The State will acquiesce in the nomination of DOUGLAS without the least repugnance or hesitation, if it shall be made to appear that he is the most eligible candidate.

The same remarks apply, generally, to most of the States of the South. The Southern men are the best politicians in the country. Individuals may have their preferences, States their candidates, but no man is to be pressed in the face of Northern remonstrances. Tennessee names ANDY JOHNSON, but only as a compliment to that respectable Senator. Kentucky is about equally divided between BRECKINRIDGE and GUTHRIE, and will support DOUGLAS without difficulty. The most determined resistance to his nomination will proceed from South Carolina and Mississippi; but the voice of those States will be drowned in the general acclaim. He has a strong party in Alabama: and when his warm supporters are reinforced, as they will be by the opposition, the hostility of the fire-eaters will be speedily vanquished. Georgia prefers STEPHENS, but from a feeling of State pride alone. COBB is a shallow schemer, with a show of strength arising chiefly from his official position. Maryland, Delaware and North Carolina, will be for DOUGLAS from the start. Circumstances may render it expedient for these States to throw their votes in another direction in the early stage of the proceedings, but they will come in whenever their adhesion is deemed advisable. The opposition of Virginia will be neutralized by the contest between HUNTER and WISE. HUNTER has the State, but the minority of the party represented by WISE is strong enough to prevent his nomination. And Virginia, although a border State, with no interest in the "institution," except in so far as it furnishes a market for her surplus niggers, fancies herself a leading Southern Power, and under that delusion she will play the game to win.

You will perceive, from what I have already written, that I anticipate the nomination of DOUGLAS, and under such circumstances as will tend to consolidate the party and inspire universal confidence in the success of the ticket. This result seems to me inevitable. It is impossible to conceive of that degree of fatuity in a body, composed as the Charleston Convention is to be, necessary to the selection of a standard-bearer who must enter upon the campaign foredoomed to defeat. The Northern Democrats will say to the South, We can give to Mr. DOUGLAS votes enough to elect him certain, and probably by a large majority. We can give you no assurance of success with any other candidate. Make your election. We throw the responsibility upon you. If you insist upon naming another man, we will acquiesce and support him in good faith; but the election of SEWARD will thus be secured.

Can there be any doubt about the course of the South in the face of representations such as these? If the Southern men are made to understand that they must have DOUGLAS or SEWARD, no member of the Charleston Convention can stand up before his people, if he refuses to accept the Senator from Illinois.

T. R.

HON. HOWELL COBB WITHDRAWS FROM THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1860.

DEAR SIR: As President of the Democratic State Convention which assembled in Milledgeville, on the 8th December last, I take the liberty of addressing you this letter.

That Convention met in conformity to the long-established usage of the Democratic party of the State, and I have never entertained a doubt that it was regular and proper in every respect. In appointing Delegates to represent the State in the approaching Charleston Convention, it discharged a legitimate duty, and in a manner acceptable to a large majority of the Democracy. Responsive to what I regard as the sentiment of a decided majority of the Democratic party, it presented in the form of a recommendation my name to the favorable consideration of the Charleston Convention for nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. I may be permitted here to say that I appreciate most highly this manifestation of regard and confidence thus tendered to me as a free-will offering from the Democracy of my native State. Immediately after the action of this Convention, a portion of the State Executive Committee called a Convention, to assemble on the 14th of this month, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Charleston Convention. This call was made upon the avowed ground that the Executive Committee alone were intrusted with the power and duty of calling Conventions, and that the act of the Democratic members of the Legislature, in calling the December Convention, was *an unauthorized usurpation of power on their part.* So far as the record goes, the issue made by the Executive Committee was with the Democratic members of the Legislature, in which I think a most unjust and illiberal attack was made upon a large body of as true and faithful Democrats as ever assembled in the State—either as a Convention or members of the Legislature. In conforming their action to the uniform usage of our party for many years, they had a right to expect the support and sanction of their Democratic brethren of the State.

Whilst, however, neither the Executive Committee nor their their recognized organs, at the time of calling the Convention of the 14th inst., made a direct and open issue with the action of the December Convention in its recommendation of my name for nomination at Charleston, yet the charge was made in different quarters, that there existed dissatisfaction in the public mind in reference to it. Many of my friends who fully approved and sanctioned all that had been done at the December Convention, advised with me as to the proper course to be pursued. The indications were that the Democracy of Georgia would be divided and distracted, at a time when every patriot in the State felt there existed the greatest necessity for union and harmony. Issues rising in magnitude and importance far above all considerations of personal advancement or interest, were fast forcing themselves upon us—requiring for the future protection of our rights and honor, the undivided and cordial cooperation of every true and loyal son of the State. With this feeling I fully sympathized, and determined to direct my conduct accordingly. I therefore responded to those who had addressed me on the subject, and frankly stated to them the course I desired to pursue, and my reasons for it. Whilst I entertain no doubt whatever of the propriety and regularity of the December Convention, I neither desired nor would I accept the vote of the State at Charleston against the will and voice of a majority of the Democracy of my own State. Indeed, I went further, and said that I could not consent that my name should be presented at the Charleston Convention, if the opposition to me, though a minority, should be of such character, either in numbers or feeling, as would endanger that union and harmony in our ranks, which I regarded as so essential, in view of the alarming crisis through which the country was now called to pass. As the question was made, though indirectly, upon the action of the December Convention in reference to myself, I urged upon my friends to participate in the movement for the March Convention, that there might be a full and fair expression of the popular will on the subject. So far as my own personal position in the matter was concerned I waived all questions of regularity and legality, desiring to know what were the feelings of the Democracy on the subject. It was immaterial to me whether that information came through the channel of a regular or an irregular Convention. To learn the fact was my object then—and to act upon it is my purpose now.

The March Convention has assembled, and its proceedings are now before me. I have carefully analyzed and considered them in connection with the action of the December Convention. The result is, that I am well satisfied that I have received during this contest the warm and earnest support of a decided majority of the Democracy of the State—for which I feel most deeply and sincerely grateful. It is clear to my mind, however, that the opposition to me, though not so openly avowed, is equally decided. Under these circumstances, *I regard the longer connection of my name with the nomination at Charleston, as calculated to produce discord where there should be harmony,* and distraction where there should be unity. With this conviction, there is no room for hesitation as to my course. *I must withdraw my name unconditionally from the canvass,* and this letter is written for the purpose of announcing to all who may feel an interest in the matter, but particularly to the delegation from Georgia to the Charleston Convention, that I have done so.

I will seek some other occasion to express to those who have extended to me their generous confidence and earnest support, my grateful appreciation of their conduct.

In common with our brethren of the South, we approach a contest involving the issues of life and death. Fanatical and unscrupulous enemies, leagued together in a political organization, formidable in numbers, desperate in its fortunes, malignant in its purposes, under a leader worthy in every respect of his associates and followers—threaten to take possession of the Federal Government—that Government which our fathers formed for the protection of all. This party seeks to control it for the avowed object of bringing dishonor first and ruin afterwards upon that portion of the country where our lot has been cast. To meet and overthrow this enemy, by the aid of the friends of the Constitution, right and justice at the North, is our first duty—and failing there to be prepared for the work of saving the Government—ourselves at least—from the dishonor and ruin which would follow the successful inauguration of a Black Republican administration, is our second great duty. The preparation for these duties must begin with union and harmony among ourselves. To that result I shall contribute every effort which it may be in my power to make—with the confident hope of being fully and cordially sustained by the people of Georgia.

I am, very truly, your friend,
HOWELL COBB.

Hon. I. T. IRVIN, President Democratic State Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Nashville *Union and American* contains a long communication from H. S. FOOTE, formerly Governor of and Senator from Mississippi, and more recently of California, in which he says that he will support Judge DOUGLAS if nominated by the Charleston Convention, or any other suitable person nominated in his stead, upon "an unsectionalized platform." He continues: "You seem to have been informed, gentlemen, that I have presented an unvarying opposition, for the last six years, to the two Democratic Administrations which have been in progress during that period. This is, indeed, a grave mistake of facts. I supported, and with singular zeal, the administration of Mr. PIERCE long after he formed his ill-starred Cabinet; did not abandon him even after he had permitted one of his Cabinet Ministers utterly to crush out the Union organizations of the South, and uttered no complaint against him and his political advisers at all, until they commenced that memorable war upon such national men as DICKINSON, BRONSON and O'CONNOR, for refusing to sanction the attempt openly made by Mr. PEARCE and his Cabinet to *discriminate in the bestowal of office in favor of Democratic Freesoilers, and against National Democrats.* So in regard to Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration; I yielded it a hearty and public support, from the delivery of his inaugural address up to the commencement of the unsparing war now in progress against Mr. DOUGLAS and his political friends, because they will not yield up the fundamental principles of the Democratic platform, in obedience to the behests of an Executive Chief *notoriously overawed by the fulminations of secession factionists of the South.*"

The Missouri *Republican*, (St. Louis,) in a long editorial, urges that the differences of the Democratic Party respecting the question of Slavery in the Territories should not be allowed to disturb its harmony, and that neither side to the controversy about the power of the Territorial Legislature should be allowed to introduce it into the Charleston Convention. The question involved, in its opinion, is of no practical moment, inasmuch as any legislative action against the institution would be subject to judicial review; and, moreover, no one would take slaves into a Territory where the public sentiment is so clearly indicated as it would be by such hostile legislation. In conclusion it administers the salutary caution to extremists that "the Democratic Party in the Union has no strength to waste in tilting at windmills, nor can the Democracy of Missouri afford to encounter the united Opposition unless the ticket and platform command the confidence of the whole party."

The Augusta (Geo.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* is eminently dissatisfied with the Northern Democracy. To the common and "flippant" remark at the South that there is nothing good outside of the Democratic Party, it replies, "God knows there is precious little *in it.*" It complains that nearly every person at the North regards Slavery as a moral, social and political evil—"poor, duped, blind, ignorant people." The Fathers of the Republic come in for their share of our cotemporary's censure, for their having held the "crude opinion" that the institution was a wrong and evil, and for having incorporated into the Declaration of Independence the "*utter untruth*" that all men are created free and equal, and laments their melancholy want of foresight in that

> "They did not see things as we see them, nor could they foretell rightly years ago how intimately and how vitally *all the interests* of civilization, and the peace and prosperity, and even the existence of great communities, would become wrapped up in and dependent upon the God-given institution of African Slavery."

The Galveston (Texas) *News*, referring to Gen. HOUSTON's avowed admiration of the Indian character and his open advocacy of an indulgent policy to both hostile and friendly tribes, says: "We have a Governor—elected by nearly the unanimous vote of the frontier—administering an Indian policy which meets the almost unanimous censure of those who placed him in office." The *News* contrasts this policy with the decisive, energetic and even exterminating policy pursued by Gen. WASHINGTON, as illustrated in the instructions given to SULLIVAN when he marched against the Six Nations, and is of opinion that "experience has always proved that clemency towards the wild Indians, and trusting to treaties with them, have invariably resulted in treachery towards our own race."

The *Express* of Petersburgh, Va., says that a movement is on foot having for its object the formation of a new State, to be composed of certain portions of Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi, being all the territory lying between the Tennessee River on the East, and the "Father of Waters" on the West, including the large and flourishing City of Memphis, and that "it is stated that the Legislature of Tennessee have already signified its assent to this important measure." We might add, that all such schemes for the division of the present States of the Confederacy are impracticable, as, while the intense sectional jealousies of the country continue, there is no hope of any of them receiving the assent of Congress.

The Memphis *Bulletin* complains that the New-York *Herald*, not content with making the fortune of HELPER, assisted by the Lower House of Congress, is now engaged in performing the same good office for LYSANDER SPOONER, the author of an ultra Abolition work on "The Constitutionality of Slavery," which the *Herald* calls "a skillful and powerful argument," "Logically fortified in every way"—"Argument so logically and conclusively laid down for it by Mr. SPOONER." The *Bulletin* warns the public "to be on the look-out for a perfect avalanche of Spoonerism." The warning is quite needless, however, for the attempt to galvanize the book into life proves to be a dead failure.

The Detroit *Advertiser* counsels all office-holders in Michigan, who indiscreetly aided to secure a Douglass delegation to Charleston, to set their houses in order in the prospect of a speedy decapitation. The forlorn condition and unamiable disposition of the occupant of the "proudest position on earth" is thus graphically depicted in what we hope is only a fancy sketch. "Mr. BUCHANAN has now nothing left him but *revenge*, and to no man is that sweeter than to him."

The *Confederation*, published at Montgomery, Ala., boldly announces its adherence to the principle of "popular sovereignty," which it identifies with the seizing and holding the national territory by "the strong hands and stout hearts of the people." It argues that the South established the political doctrine by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and then responded to the action of its Representatives in Congress by raising men and money to conquer the newly-organized Territory, at which time not a whisper was heard "about the monstrosity of squatter sovereignty." Nothing can surpass in frankness and candor the following confession:

> "But to our query as to who are the *squatter sovereigns*. We ask, in all fairness and candor, did the South not make a fair and earnest effort to gain and *retain* possession of Kansas by the importation of men for that express purpose, and was there any objection among us to that method? Did these men not go there, and did they not vote in the territorial elections upon all occasions, without the least regard being paid either as to the *time* they had *been there*, or as to the time they intended to *stay there?* Is it not notorious that *they did?* Most assuredly it will not be denied. And now," continues the Confederation, "we set up a howl of denunciation against the *very means* we ourselves employed to take and keep the Territory."

The Savannah *Republican* publishes the following call:

> "The citizens of Georgia who are opposed both to the mad schemes of the Anti-Slavery Party of the North, and to the abuses and extravagance of the Democratic Party—to all interference by one section with the domestic institutions of another, whether in the States or in the Territories, which are the common property of all the States—who believe the constitutional right of the South to a free enjoyment of the latter, with her property of every description, both just and indefeasible—who eschew all sectional political parties as inimical to the public tranquillity—who reverence the Constitution and advocate respect and obedience to all laws passed in pursuance thereof, and to the decisions of the constituted judicial tribunals of the land, are requested to meet in their respective counties, as early as practicable, and appoint delegates to a State Convention, to be held in the City of Milledgeville, on Wednesday, the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed expedient, in reference to the approaching Presidential election."

Senator HUNTER, says the Washington *States*, emphatically denies the truth of the dispatch from St. Louis, charging that he had written a letter to Springfield, Illinois, urging the Cook delegates to attend the Charleston Convention, and intimating that their expenses would be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE
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Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 232 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
Is selling his large and well selected stock of
White, Gold-band and Decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c.
GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

VULCANITE.
TO WORKERS IN IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, HORN AND BONE.

This valuable new manufacture having been perfected in my extensive factory, I am now ready to supply orders to any extent equal to one ton daily.

My present stock embraces all the leading styles of combs of a quality admitted to be superior to any Vulcanite ever before introduced.

Cases of plates from 1-20th of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x20, 14x28, 12x24, adapted to great variety of purposes. Every trade and art supplied with this valuable article, adapted to their peculiar business. My intention is to supply all trades with stock, as well as to make it up myself.

Workers may rely upon a quiet use of this substance, as the article which I manufacture is not a monopoly.
HORACE H. DAY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1860. No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED,
Is the only one patented having a CONDENSING surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture from the air.
The *Scientific American* says: "This refrigerator not only has the advantage of being novel, but also of fulfilling perfectly the purpose for which it was intended."
Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

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Of various sizes and makers, and in good order, | Made of boiler-plate iron—fire and burglar-proof,
For sale at the GAYLER SAFE DEPOT,
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COAL OIL.
10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO.,
Lamp Manufacturers, No. 132 William-st.

GRATEFUL FOR THE MANY FAVORS bestowed during the past 18 years, the subscriber would remind his friends and the public, that he continues his paint store at No. 62 Vandam, between Hudson and Varick sts., where he will at all times be happy to receive orders for house or ornamental painting. His patrons may rely upon all orders being executed with dispatch, with the best materials, and at the lowest prices. ROBERT W. HIGGS, No. 62 Vandam-st.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE arrest and conviction of the person or persons representing themselves as members of Engine Company No 50, and soliciting and collecting money for the said Company. All persons are hereby notified that the Company have never authorized any one to solicit money in their behalf. J. M. HARNED,
THEO. HENDRICKS, Sec'y. Foreman Engine Co. No. 50.

METALLIC THERMOMETERS, DIAL FOUR inches diameter, case one inch deep, handsomely finished for parlors. Warranted more correct than mercurial thermometer of double the price. Terms—$24 a dozen. Circulars and cuts sent by mail. Also, Metallic Barometers to match, at $5 apiece. VICTOR BEAUMONT, No. 175 Centre-st., New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established; all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent.
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FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden Lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES—SIR: Mr. COLLINS, of the Collins House, No. 279 Hudson-st., is hereby duly authorized by me to receive any contributions that may be handed in for my children and family. Yours truly,
JAMES S. WILLIAMS.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—PERSONS WISHING to adopt a fine healthy American female child, two months old, may hear of an opportunity of doing so by addressing Dr. HENRY, Broadway Post-office.

JAMES LITTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed to No. 645 Broadway, one door above Bleecker-st., where he will conduct solely a genteel custom trade.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON RIVER, FORTY-FIVE MINUTES BY RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.—The WOODLAND PARK HOUSE will open for the reception of guests on the 1st of May. This spacious elegant mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a beautiful view of the river; excellent bathing, boating and fishing; superior accommodations for horses and carriages. Owing to the great demand for rooms at WOODLAND last season the proprietor has leased the RIVER-SIDE HOTEL, on the Hudson River, opposite the railroad station and steamboat landing, 152d st. Parties engaging rooms at the Hotel, will have the privilege of the extensive grounds, billiard-room and bowling alleys of WOODLAND PARK. Families and single persons wishing to enjoy all the comforts of the country with the conveniences of a town residence, will find this a most desirable location—it being only seven miles from Madison-square, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. Applications for rooms can be made at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, from 1st May next, within one hour's sail or ride from New York City. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, B., Box No. 1,677 New-York Post-office. The best of references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, quiet family, not over three hours' ride from the City, for a lady and two small children; two rooms required. Address F., Box No. 762 New-York, stating location, accommodations, and terms.

BOARD AT ORANGE—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; the rooms are large, and the location very convenient to churches, dépôt, park, and mountain. But few persons will be received. Address COMFORT, Box No. 92, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, FOR ADULTS, CAN be had on a farm, close to the dépôt, at South Orange, New-Jersey. Address THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR SIX months, within a convenient distance from the City, with early access in the morning for the gentleman; a private family preferred, or where there are few or no other boarders taken, and must be near churches and good schools, with plenty of shade, and on reasonable terms. Address MERCHANT BOARDER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH will accommodate a limited number of Summer boarders from the 1st of May. The place is easy of access by daily steamboats from the City, and the house stands at a mile's distance from Idlewild. References—Chas E Forman, No. 49 Chambers-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

WANTED.—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, (Oyster Bay preferred,) within 40 miles of the City, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, for three adults, four children, and two servants. Best accommodations required. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. BRYANT'S ADDRESS ON WASHINGTON IRVING will be handsomely printed on tinted paper, and will be prefixed to the new and beautiful edition of
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uniform with the national edition of Irving's works. Price, $1 50.
The Address will also be issued separately in a few days.
G. P. PUTNAM,
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On and after April 16, the first volume of the
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NATIONAL EDITION OF IRVING'S WORKS,
(with two Specimen Books, when desired by Agents,) will be sent per mail, on receipt of $1 50. Specimen books separate, 50 cents. Address G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 115 Nassau st.

THOMAS HOOD'S BRILLIANT WORK.
TYLNEY HALL,
Announced by us some months since,
WILL NOW BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.
The merits of this book are such as to insure very large sales, and as (Hood's) it will remain standard, therefore no risk will be incurred by the booksellers who order large quantities to insure the best terms.
J. E. TILTON & COMPANY, Publishers,
No. 161 Washington-st., Boston.

MITCHELL'S NEW INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.
The Third Book of the Series.
Just ready.
A SYSTEM OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY designed for the use of schools and academies. Illustrated by twenty-three COPPER-PLATE MAPS, DRAWN and ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES, and embellished with a hundred engravings. It is believed that this will be found to be the best system of School Geography ever issued in the world.
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will be offered at cost, and even less, for the next twenty days, to close the stock before the 1st of May. Call early for a good selection.

AMERICAN GAS-LIGHT JOURNAL,
Devoted to Light, Water and Sewerage. Contents for April, 1860: Griffin's Patent Blast Gas Furnace—Practical Management of Gas Works—Water-Gas at the Northern Liberties Gas Works—The Time Light—Suit against the Metropolitan Gaslight Company—Annual Reports of Gas Companies—Mixture of Coal in Gas-Manufacture—Pond-erous Legislation at Albany—The Public Health—Patents—Motion of Gases—Loss of Light by Glass Shades—A Gas Company in a Tight Place—Open ended Retorts—Proposed Congress of Gas Companies—Removal of Carbon from Retorts—Evaporation of Water in Gas-Meters—Coal in the United States—Sanitary State of New-York—Water Supply in Paris. Also, twenty-five engravings and ten pages of illustrated advertisements.
Three Dollars per annum. Rooms No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED RETAIL book-store, that has been kept by the proprietor for many years. It is situated in one of the best streets up town, and would, to any enterprising man, be a certain and safe opportunity of doing a good business—inability to attend to it being the sole reason of the proprietor selling out. For particulars, inquire of KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE—WITH A MAP of the World, colored, showing all the principal Isothermal Lines. Price $1. Sent by mail postage free. Just published and for sale by J. DISTURNELL,
No. 419 Broadway, up stairs.

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NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF
DRESS GOODS,
At Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway,
(Block above the Astor House.)
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OF SPLENDID
ENGLISH MEDALLION VELVET CARPETS,
WITH
BORDERS TO MATCH.
Crossley's last new patterns of Tapestry, Brussels, elegant three-ply and ingrains,
Spring style.
OIL CLOTHS,
From three to twenty-four feet wide.
Velvet and Paris Piano and Table Covers.
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Hats and Caps for Gents and Youth. A splendid assortment of Misses and Children's Straw Goods.
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DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c., attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

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The proprietors have a large stock of CARPETINGS, which they offer at low prices for cash.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 90 cents to $1 10.
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Ingrain Carpets, 30 cents to 75 cents.
Oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide, 37½ cents to $1.
Also, RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, and MATTINGS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES, ENGLISH HOSIERY and Undergarments, childrens' hose and gloves, ladies' and misses' walking and traveling gloves, ladies' and misses' new Polish silk veils, white and colored Shetland, real English hair, tooth and nail brushes, French kid gloves, 85 cents, worth $1, at ELGIN'S BAZAAR, No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

FOUNTAIN & CO.'S INDIA STORE IS the only place where India pine-apple dresses, crapes, silks, lustings, satins, seersucker, Nankins, novelties, China, lacquered articles, and all kinds of American Indian feather fans, bark and bead work, &c., &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 656 Broadway. French Fans, latest styles.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME TERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received per steamer *Bavaria*, entirely new and exquisite styles of Paris Fancy Straw, Opera, Reception Hats, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, &c., to which she respectfully invites the attention of the ladies.

WET PRINTS, PLAID MUSLINS, WHITE shirtings, ginghams, chambrays, linens, table-cloths, broadcloths, stella shawls, black silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—North east corner of 33d-st. and 2d-av.; Rev. M. E. WILLING, A. M., Rector. The series of opening services of this new Church, and the Sunday-school connected with it, have been very impressive, and unexpectedly largely attended. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, the Dean of the General Theological Seminary, Rev. SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, D. D., preaches; and on TO-MORROW, (Easter-Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M., the Rector is expected to preach. The Holy Communion will be celebrated for the first time in this Church at Easter-morning service.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—(FORMERLY ABINGDON-square Church,) will resume public worship, at the large and spacious hall, 22d-st., corner of 7th-av., TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D.; at 3½ by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., Brooklyn, and at 7½ by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock. Special collections will be taken at each of the services. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

A HAPPY TIME AMONG THE CHILDREN.—The quarterly Sabbath-school Concert of the Calvary Baptist School will be held in the Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to close at 9. Addresses by Rev. C. C. GOSS, WM. B. TAYLOR, Jr., and other prominent friends of the cause. All are invited.

U. C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH, will preach in the Christian Chapel, in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the morning—*The two Israels.* Subject for the evening—*The Royal Example.* Baptism will be administered in the morning.

THE FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY of Brooklyn will hold its initial meeting at the Music Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. WM. B. MAXON, D.D., and Rev. G. F. NOYES, of New-York, and Rev. J. L. HATCH, of Brooklyn, will be present and address the meeting on *Civil and Religious Independence.* Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN—CARROLL-st., between Henry and Hicks. Rev. T. S. DROWNE, Rector. This Church, having been enlarged, will be reopened TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rt. Rev. H. J. WHITEHOUSE, D. D., Bishop of Illinois, will preach in the EVENING.

PAUS SUNDAY.—REV. DR. BETHUNE IS EXpected to preach in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service will begin at 3½ P. M. Rev. Mr. VAN NEST will preach in the MORNING. Dr. BETHUNE will preach in the AFTERNOON until further notice.

KNICKERBOCKER HALL, CORNER OF 23d-st. and 8th-av. Services of the Protestant Episcopal Church are held in this Hall on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ evening, Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK will preach next Sunday evening.

MISSIONARY FESTIVAL AT SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. Church, SUNDAY, April 8. Sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D D. Addresses in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., Rev. THOMAS CARLTON, D. D., C. C. NORTH, Esq. The public invited to attend.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., for the last time for a season, being about to take a Western tour. Subject—*Israel's Redemption, the Second Coming of Christ, the Millennium, &c., &c.* Seats free.

CHRIST IS RISEN!—REV. H. MATTISON, former pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, will preach, as usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The morning discourse will be upon *The Resurrection of Christ;* and the evening upon *His Subsequent Ascension to Heaven.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—There will be preaching on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) as usual, in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited. Rev. D. J. PATTERSON, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, worships in the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject to-morrow morning—*The Resurrection.* Preaching also in the evening.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts. Rev. E. WITHEY, pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; EVENING at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. MOSES BALLOU will repeat his recent discourse on *No Change after Death,* (Rev., 22, 11,) in the Bleecker st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Communion and recognition of new members at the close of the morning services.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT the Hall north-east corner of Broadway and 32d-st. on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*The Resurrection of Jesus.* Subject for the evening—*The Christian Hope of Immortality.*

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and in his church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

PREACHING IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt st., on SUNDAY, April 8, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Services will commence at 10½ A. M.: and at 7½ P. M.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn.—Rev. W. B. LEE, Pastor elect, will preach in the Chapel of this Church TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH HIS opening sermon TO-MORROW MORNING, in the Park Presbyterian Church, corner of DeKalb and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M.

PREACHING TO-MORROW, AS USUAL, in Lawrence st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, by Rev. A. McCLELLAND, Pastor. Service commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. S. D. DENNISON, SECRETARY and General Agent to the Board of Foreign Missions, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st., near Canal,) TO-MORROW EVENING. Seats free throughout.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av.—Services for deaf mutes at 3 P. M.; for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. R. JOHNSON, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.—RELIGIOUS SERVICES will be held in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of discourse in the Afternoon—*The Tower of Babel as a Type of Corrupt Christendom.* Evening—*Destiny of the Globe.* Seats free.

CONSCIENTIOUS AND EXEMPLARY BELIEVERS in the Christian Revelation, disposed for a better state of society, and on land, by addressing Box No. 64 Jersey City, N. J., will receive a printed weekly exponent, if knowing where to direct it.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and Conference in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

REV. G. B. MAXHAM, OF NEW-HAVEN, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., for the Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn, Cumberland-st., near Layfayette-av. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place—Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation TO-MORROW (Easter Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—In 28th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and friends invited.

REV. S. M. COREY WILL PREACH IN Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives his fifth lecture on the History and Dogmas of the Sects TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*Swedenborgianism—The Doctrines of the New Church.* Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR BETHESDA Baptist Church in 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) April 8. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broadway and 8th av. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. J. LONGKING; in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. W. H. FERRIS. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and lecture in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

SEVENTH A. P. CHURCH—44TH-ST., BETWEEN 9th and 10th avs. Rev. J. SERVICE, pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, (D. V.) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. H. H. BLAIR at 7 P. M., when a special collection will be taken up.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. S. A. BAKER will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. GEORGE L. TAYLOR. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. DAVID B. COE, D.D., WILL PREACH in Market-st. Church, TOMORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. GEORGE S. GRAY in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN WILL preach as usual, TO-MORROW, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Clinton-st., corner of Pacific, Brooklyn.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. P. SAFFERY EVANS will preach in this Church TO-MORROW. Services in the morning at 10½; in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

DANIEL AND BABYLON—WILL BE THE subject of Dr. THOMPSON'S lecture on fulfilled prophecy, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, TO-MORROW EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Rev. J. L. G. M'KOWN will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. The evening discourse will be specially adapted for Easter Sabbath.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REMOVAL TO MILITARY HALL.—REV. Dr. MCMENAMY and Protestant friends invite to public conference believers in the new dogma of the conception, at No 193 Bowery, (opposite Spring-st.,) SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Old friends are requested to be present.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK again in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

MRS. URIAH CLARK, OF AUBURN, N. Y., is engaged to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, April 8—MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—25TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs. Rev A. H. BURLINGHAM, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Baptism after the evening sermon.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M., to young men in course. Subject—*Conversion of Melancthon.*

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-ST. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH MISSION CHURCH—Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., under the care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—A CHORISTER WANTED in a small church. Address J. BARLOW, Box No. 55 Broadway Post-office.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,
West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent.
W. HOLT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can obtain good board, with nicely furnished rooms, in a respectable private family permanently residing in a first class house—pleasant and healthy situation; good neighborhood—some seven minutes' walk from South or Hamilton-av. Ferries, and on reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 154 Union-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—An entire second or third floor, will be let, with first-class board, to one or more grown persons; fine large house—26 feet wide—situated in 4th-st., two blocks east of Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable; first-class reference given and required. Address A. T. A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND AND third floor, newly and fully or partially furnished, can be engaged with board. The house has undergone a thorough cleaning and repair, and fitted up by a lady, who will keep it in perfect order, and give good satisfaction. References exchanged. No. 4 Ashland-place.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is near the Park, pleasantly situated, and has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING—WANTED IN A PLEASANT LOCATION, between the 3d and 6th avs., one parlor and two bedrooms, with private table, for a small family. Address D., Box No. 1,496 Post-office.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 38 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be procured at No. 44, (new No. 54,) West 23d-st. Will not move on the 1st of May.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD—TOGETHER WITH THE ENTIRE SECond floor, can be had with a New-England family residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. Dinner about 6 o'clock. House has all modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUMMER RESIdence.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in the brown-stone house No. 81 Sands-st., fully equal to any location in Brooklyn or Long Island for pure air and elevated position; bath-room, hot and cold water, &c.—an excellent table, moderate terms, and 6 minutes from Fulton Ferry; references exchanged; no moving.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ON or near Columbia-st.; possession immediately or on 1st of May; an unfurnished room or room and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, where there are but few boarders taken; terms not to exceed $55 per month; the best of reference will be given and required. Address H. C. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can have board and a pleasant, furnished front room, with the advantages of a pleasant and agreeable home, with a small family, consisting of three persons. Location convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References must be unexceptionable. Address W. O. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED, BY A gentleman, wife, and two children, (five and seven years,) in a genteel family, on or near the Heights. Satisfactory references exchanged. Address, stating location, rooms, and terms, LEWIS, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place, after the 1st of May; references required. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SEVERAL ROOMS vacant, large and small, for permanent boarders; house 8 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; location very pleasant, &c.; reference required. Call at No. 125 Sands-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen may obtain large and handsomely furnished rooms with board, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, can procure pleasant rooms with board on reasonable terms, No. 8 Monroe-place; convenient to Wall and Fulton-ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor, with board, in a first-class house, situated between Court and Clinton sts. For further information, inquire at 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE OBTAINED for two or three gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives, on moderate terms; situation convenient to Wall and South ferries. Address H. L., Box No. 972 New-York Post office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, to let with board, in a house pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, at No. 210 Fulton-st., opposite the Savings Bank. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY on Brooklyn Heights wishing to accommodate a gentleman, wife and child, (five years old,) with good rooms and board, can address J. W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—UP TOWN, IN OR NEAR 5th-av.; parlor and two bedrooms on second floor, unfurnished, for three persons. Address H. R., Box No. 1,055 Post-Office.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST THIRTIETH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av., two or three select families and three or four gentlemen of the first respectability can be accommodated with suites or single rooms furnished in the best style, or unfurnished, in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first-class. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with or without board, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW 14th-st., west of and near Broadway, wishes to dispose of a large, nicely furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace-register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; no other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, C. B. H., Box No. 210 *Times* office.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, in suites or separately, with or without board, or with private table; location quiet and respectable, and convenient to public conveyances. Further particulars made known on application at No. 199 East 10th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, or a single furnished room to let, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., breakfast if required, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at 30 East 13th-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM—and bedroom attached, on second floor, with excellent table, at No. 381 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, suitable for three young gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

AN ELDERLY LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, occupying a house with the modern improvements, wish to let one or two rooms to gentlemen only. Inquire at No. 242 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On second floor, front, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house, with every convenience, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING HANDSOMELY furnished suites of rooms in a modern house, either with or without board, for the Summer or permanently, may find such accommodation by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For a permanency, by a single gentleman, who will require a small, well-furnished room, with gas. Breakfast punctually at 7, and supper from 6½ to 7 o'clock. Address, stating terms, G. B. F., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—One door from Broadway, very desirable suites of furnished parlors and bedrooms to let, with board, to families and single gentlemen, at moderate terms.

NO. 31 BOND-STREET—TO LET—THE THIRD floor. Possession given immediately if required.

ROOMS.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with beautiful rooms with breakfast, in a pleasant house up town, near Broadway, where there are no boarders. Address JONES, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A very desirable house, one block from Union-square, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family. References required. Address V. C., Box 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE PARLOR CARPETS, beautiful patterns; a very fine mirror, ten feet long; oil-cloth, stair carpets, rods, &c. Apply at No. 31 Vandam-st., where the articles can be seen.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
Will sell, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock,
AT NO. 122 BROADWAY,
ASSIGNEES SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. WM. C. LEMON, Comprising choice imported Havana cigars of the following known brands: Flor de Nichot, Partagas, Espanola, Club House, Buchanan Onfanza, Telegrapho Sobantino, Fenticho and other Concha Operas, Zarzuelas, Regalias, &c. Also, fine cut plug and choice smoking tobacco, together with the store fixtures, show cases, jars, desk, iron safe, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, April 11,

At 11 o'clock, at Nos. 213 and 215 Duane st., the entire contents of the Tobacco and Cigar Factory, comprising leaf tobacco, fine cut chewing, and smoking tobacco, snuffs, &c.

Also, steam engine and boiler, cutting machine, presses, rollers, shafting, pullies, bolts, tools, tobacco knives, moulds and forms, and all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing tobacco and snuff. Terms cash, in City funds.

By order of ELIAS PITCHER, Esq., Assignee.

WM. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, statuary, paintings, magnificent rosewood parlor suites, piano-forte Italian bronzes, library, wines, &c., at the elegant private residence, No. 152 West 21st-st.,

On MONDAY, April 9 at 10½ o'clock.

WILLIAM B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell as above the costly and beautiful furniture of the house, containing a large and elegant assortment of first-class goods, well worthy the attention of those in want of magnificent furniture at auction prices; such as superb solid rosewood parlor suites covered in rich crimson brocade, statuary top etageres, French mantel and pier mirrors, made by Delvecchio, centre and side-tables, Turkish chairs and lounges, escritoires, rosewood secretary and book-case, silk and lace curtains, rosewood 7-octave piano forte, rosewood armoire-a-glace, statuary console-tables, marble clocks, paintings, rich carpets, chandeliers, elegant vases, rosewood chamber furniture of every description, china, rich cut-glass, silver-ware, &c. Purchasers can rely upon finding a large and elegant variety in this house, and that the whole will be positively sold without reserve. Terms of sale—cash. No postponement of sale on account of weather.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. The whole will be sold, without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatelle and reps bedroom rosewood suite in de laine, elegant carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top pier tables, carved rosewood and oak dining tables, elegant gilt-frame, pier mirrors, rosewood hat stands, black walnut wardrobes, elegant rosewood secretary, mahogany chairs in crimson plush and hair cloth, mahogany couches and lounges, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, rosewood etagere, tête-à-tête, stair carpets, gas chandeliers and window shades gilt cornices, mahogany-frame mirrors, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, hair mattresses, blankets, Also, a large assortment of China, glass, dinner and tea sets. At 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by Davis & Co., of Boston; one 6¾-octave do.; three large iron safes in good order to be sold without reserve. Also, three large show-cases, suitable for jewelry or fancy goods, with silver-plated and mahogany frames. Also, an invoice of white and colored matting of various widths. Also, an invoice of silver plated ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the residence of J. N. Ballistier, Esq., No. 192 West 14th-st., one door west of 8th av., splendid private collection of oil-paintings, water colors and engravings, comprising over 300 works of the first modern and ancient masters, generally cabinet sizes, and most desirable subjects. This collection has been made during a series of years by the present owner, without regard to expense, for the gratification of his own taste, and are sold only because he declines housekeeping. There are very few private collections in this City that will exceed this in the number of high-class artists of the ancient and modern schools. We will not enumerate them here, but refer to the catalogue, which will be ready on Tuesday, 3d inst. The paintings will be on exhibition from that date until the day of sale; also, the two evenings previous to the sale. Tickets of admission can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY Mr. BOSCH.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites, in green silk brocatel, curtains to match, fancy chairs, centre tables, clock and bronzes, china vases, a splendid 7-octave piano forte, carved, made by Lindeman; rosewood centre-table, etagere and ornaments, chandeliers and oil paintings; dining-room—mahogany French extension table, buffet chairs, covered morocco, liquor-stand, sheffoinere, rich gilt-band dinner sets, fancy China tea sets; oil-cloths rosewood hall-stands and chairs, French black walnut bedsteads, chairs, secretary, dressing bureaus; rosewood suite, covered in plush, book-case, wardrobes, shaving-stand, French made mattresses, washstand, kitchen ware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a Mexican bay Pony, 12 hands high, six years old; is an excellent saddle horse for boy or girl; can trot in harness in 4 minutes, has been used by a boy during the past year.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED real estate, situate on Amity and 2d sts., in the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Wm. Gallatin, deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at noon:

2D-ST.—The two dwelling houses and lots Nos. 117 and 119 2d-st., situate on the south side of said street, between 1st-av. and avenue A. Containing each in breadth in front and rear 20 feet, and in depth 105 feet 9 inches, the gable or side wall of each dwelling-house being party walls.

AMITY-ST.—The dwelling-house and lot No. 72 Amity-st., on the south side, between Laurence and Thompson sts. Containing in breadth in front 25 feet, in the rear 26 feet 10 inches, and in depth on the westerly side 106 feet, and on the easterly side 113 feet; the easterly and westerly walls of the dwelling-houses being party walls.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps or further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or of C. J. & E. DEWITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. BENJAMIN S. TAYLOR, Executor.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWENTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—Located on Washington, Prospect and White sts., in Brooklyn. E. D., (late Bushwick,) within one mile of Peck-slip Ferry.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

PROSPECT-ST.—The frame house and plot of ground, 45 x218 feet, on south side of Prospect-st., between Washington and White sts

Also, 5 vacant lots adjoining, each about 25x150 feet.

WHITE-ST.—8 lots on the west side of White-st., commencing on the southwest corner of Prospect, each 25x 100 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST.—6 lots on the east side of Washington-st., commencing 100 feet south of Prospect-st., each about 25x150 feet.

TERMS—Two thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent.

Maps at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

W. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!—Horses, Wagons, &c., at Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y. WILLIAM N. LEWIS will sell by public auction on MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, Boston Road, corner of Van Corlear-st., a new two story frame building, known as Magee's feed store. The building is 30 feet front and rear, by 40 feet in depth. A brick stable in the rear, two stories high, 22 feet square. Also, a lot of ground, 38 feet front and rear, by 100 feet in depth; also, a stable in the lot, 16x22 feet; the whole inclosed by a new fence. After the sale of the house and lot, will be offered for sale three good horses, one two-horse wagon, one two-seated wagon, two single-horse wagons, nearly new, one first-rate cart and cart harness, new, one two-horse sleigh, two sets double harness, three sets single harness, all nearly new, sleigh bells, robes and blankets, saddle and bridle, scales, lamps, truck, blocks and falls, hay ropes, &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE—1,000 LOTS AND GORES, VIIIth Ward, Brooklyn. By order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen. JAMES COLE & SONS will sell on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1,000 lots on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and on 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th and 45th sts., including a large and valuable water front. This property is eligibly located on high grades; no low land; 3d, 4th and 5th avs. opened; railroad from Fulton and Hamilton avs; ferries on the 3d-av. This sale offers great inducements for investments or speculation; title perfect. For book maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday) April 7 at 10½ o'clock, at No 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, a large assortment of first class household furniture of a dec'eased business, consisting in part of viz.: Rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatel and plush, mahogany do. in hair cloth, viz, tête-à-têtes, sewing chair, parlor and arm do., centre tables, bookcases, extension and dining tables, cutlery, silver-plated ware, dining chairs, buffets, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. Also, two rosewood Sharp's patent billiard tables, bagatelle do., with balls and cues and complete.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHOICE PRIVATE Library of rare and standard works, richly illustrated, in elegant bindings, fine oil paintings, engravings, silverware, medals, piano-forte, &c. Peremptory sale, by order of Thos. S. Hall, administrator of the estate of William Macrea. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 East 37th-st., Murray Hill, near Madison-av., all the handsome furniture in the above house, valuable private Library, paintings, medals, engravings, silverware, &c. For particulars, see advertisements in the daily papers, and in descriptive catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising a full assortment of rich parlor furniture, carpets, curtains, French plate mirrors, &c.; chamber furniture, beds, bedding, toilet sets, gas-fixtures, &c., oak dining-room furniture, table cutlery, china dinner and tea sets, cut-glass, &c.; also a superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte; also one do. 6¾-octave; also a rosewood billiard-table, with balls, cues, &c., all complete.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—NO. 95 EIGHTH-AV.—AN assortment of hats, caps, gas fixtures, &c.; also, all the right, title and interest of Edward Westervelt which he had on the 31st day of March, 1860, of, in and to the lease of the premises above mentioned.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 139 Broadway.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the large and costly stock of first class Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Hall, Dining-room and Boudoir Furniture, the stock of

"BURNS & BROTHER,"
At No. 453 Broadway,

which he will sell at auction at the warerooms, through the medium of A. C. TUTTLE, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, to close the estate. The stock is warranted of the best quality, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVATION for cash.

JAMES BURNS,
Assignee of Burns & Brother.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 9. At 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. 178 Henry, between Joralemon and State-sts.

Mahogany parlor furniture, marble top, mahogany and painted chamber furniture, brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, oak dining-room furniture, crockery and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

At 11½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 63 Hicks, between Orange and Cranberry-sts.

A general assortment of mahogany and walnut marble top parlor and chamber furniture, extension-tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, pictures, crockery and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

At 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, at No. 52 Hoyt, between Pacific and Dean sts.

Mahogany parlor furniture—marble top painted chamber furniture, brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, extension-table, mattresses and bedding, lace curtains, crockery and kitchen furniture, all in excellent order.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

MUNN, BLACKHAM & MARSH,
NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Buildings,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,

Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 153 Bowery—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,
E. L. WALTON,
GEO. J. PRICE,
ISAAC WALTON,
JAS. M. MILLS,
JOHN PALMER,
STEPH. VALENTINE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
E. D. BROWN,
ROBT. M. FIELD,
STEPHEN CUTTER,
D. H. KNAPP,
JAMES HUMES,
JACOB WILSON,
SANFORD MEAD,
JOHN FOSTER,
WM. A. CUMMING,
ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
W. WAKE,
ALEX. McDONALD,
CHAS. PERLEY,
ABM. DENIKE,
NATHAN ASIEL,
JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
JOHN L. MOORE,
JOHN H. MORRIS,
JOHN MURPHY,
BRYAN M. CAHIL,
A. T. BRIGGS,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 29 1860.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their instalments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May, and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

CHEMICAL BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 2, 1860.—At an election held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN Q. JONES, CORN'S V. S. ROOSEVELT,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, ROBERT McCOSKEY,
BRALISH JOHNSON.

And for Inspectors of the next succeeding election:

PETER GOELET, ISAAC L. PLATT,
JAPHET BISHOP.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN Q. JONES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July.

Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1876. Coupons for interest payable in New-York Feb. 1 or Aug. 1.

Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., on and after the 10th day of April next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, March 30, 1860.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A decree having been entered for the sale, on the 28th of April inst., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad—formerly Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties interested for the purchase and completion of the road under a new organization.

All information will be furnished on application at the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New-York, April 4, 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR subscription to the Capital Stock of the United States Warehouse Company at the St. Nicholas Bank, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and will remain open till the 14th inst., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

C. D. MATHEWS,
JAS. GREEN,
C. N. S. ROWLAND,
} Commissioners.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be re-opened on Wednesday, the 11th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THIS COMPANY'S Stocks will be closed on the afternoon of April 5, and will remain closed until the morning of April 26, 1860, to enable the Company to prepare a list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the annual election of Directors, on the 25th of April next.

FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 9th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM.

FINANCIAL.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 Canal-st., cor. of Varick st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest paid on sums up to $500, and five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 Wall-st., New-York April 5, 1860. A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN DOLLARS ON EACH share of the capital stock of the Munn Illinois Land Company will be payable on the 7th instant.

APRIL 4, 1860. D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer.

STATE DEBTS OF TEXAS, ARKANSAS, Mississippi and Florida bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation in some public institution or in a private family, by a lady who has several years of practical experience; she is competent to take the entire charge; understands housekeeping thoroughly, also the care and management of children if required. Advertiser can give satisfactory reference. Call or address for one week, S. M., No. 64 High-st., between Adams and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do chamberwork and waiting; will assist with the fine washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do the chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children in a small family; has no objection to go to the country; has seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business and can be well recommended. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., second floor, near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good sewer; understands dressmaking; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN PRIVATE FAMILIES by two respectable Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as plain cook; understands washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Inquire at the residence of her employer, No. 103 Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S-MAID, seamstress and hairdresser, by a young woman who has lived six years in her present place; is willing to go in the country. Inquire at No. 73 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and embroidery; respectable families wanting such a person may apply at No. 5 Market-st., for two or three days; best of reference given.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day to wash and iron; is a good laundress, and will do house cleaning; good reference from families for whom she has worked. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly and has good City reference. Can be seen this day and Monday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, SOBER HARD-working woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer. Can also bakes bread; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, as housekeeper in a hotel or private family, in or out of the City; the best of reference given. Call at or address No. 180 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid, from 1st May. Best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 22d-st.

CALIFORNIA.—A NURSE WISHES TO WAIT on a family or invalid; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage; best of reference. Address NURSE, No. 127 East 26th st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man; fully understands the out-door management of vegetables, fruits and flowers, and is competent as farm-manager; also the care and raising of stock; can give the most unexceptionable references from families of the highest standing in the City, in which he has been engaged the last 20 years. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches; is competent as a farm manager; understands the care and raising of stock. The best of testimonials produced. Address H. F. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office. N. B.—No coachman's place required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, with the best of reference from his late employer, a situation in City or country; is an excellent man over horses, and understands plain gardening; can take a turn at any kind of farming, as he knows it practically. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., this day, or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man, as coachman, and to assist in gardening; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place. His last employer may be seen daily at the Marine Bank. Address L. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GOOD SIZED room, with partial board, in a quiet private family. Terms not to exceed $5 50 per week. Location desired below 10th-st., west side. Address A. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business. Address HENRY BARNS, at Mr. Trainor's saddle and harness store, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, with long and satisfactory written recommendations from first class families living in this City, any of whom he can refer to. Address, for three days, J. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, who is competent in every respect, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability, for the last eight years. Address J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; can take charge of carriage or race-horses; can come well recommended; no objection to town or country. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country. The best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family, by a thoroughly competent man, who can be highly recommended; town or country no objection. Address a note to W. BIERWIELLD, No. 43 3d-av., northeast corner 10th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; the best of City and country references can be given. Address K. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION ON a farm; understands the care of horses and cattle; is sober and willing; is not afraid of work. Address M. O., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A steady young man; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address J. J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH OF seventeen years, who writes a good plain hand, in a large wholesale store; can give good City reference, if required. Address P. J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION, as cook, in first-class hotel, either City or country. Inquire at Mr. Thomas', No. 18 Greene-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a farm; has three years' experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and willing. Address M. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUATION in the country to take charge of a farm, dairy, stock, &c., or to live in the family. Address a note, A. E. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman, and vegetable gardener; has first-class reference for each. Address COACHMAN, for two days, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY, WHERE he can learn some useful trade. Address S. H. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE man aged 30; understands book-keeping thoroughly, a good and rapid writer; also experienced as cashier and salesman; would engage in any respectable business however laborious for a moderate compensation. Address M., Box 162 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, 28 YEARS OF AGE, who has been accustomed to handling money and keeping accounts, would like a situation in a broker's office. Good references and ample security given. Address CLERK, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, with real name, stating when and where an interview may be had.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN OF steady, industrious habits and good education, (speaks French fluently,) a situation in any business where the above qualities would command a living; would take the position of janitor or watchman of a school or building; suitable references. Address E. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of his business in all its departments, comprising the treatment and management of graperies, green-houses, fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; is also experienced in the laying out of new places, so as to suit any gentleman's views. Apply or address, for this week, T. S., at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapes, flowers and out-door vegetable gardening; has the best City references for the last eight years for capability and character. Address or call on D. E. Wheeler, No. 237 Broadway, for J. M., or A. Bridgeman, seedsman, No. 878 Broadway, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; no objections to any part of the country; has good reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; HAS over twenty years' practice in this country; understands his business all through, green-house, vinery and vegetation, fruit and ornamental trees, grading, draining, &c.; can come well recommended. To be seen for two days at A. Bird's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway. Understands care of stock, &c. Address N. P.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, who can furnish good country and City reference. Understands the business thoroughly. No objection to the country. Fair wages required, and full satisfaction given. Address J. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, or Fox & Co., No. 1,112 Broadway, corner of 33d-st., for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, in all its various branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going a short distance into the country; has good City and country reference. Address T. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as coachman and groom, who understands the care and management of fast horses; has the best of City reference; no objections to go in the country. Address W. W., care of Chas. S. Coxhead, Saddler, No. 1,035 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches; out-door flowering and keeping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address P. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family or boarding-house, by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and will make himself generally useful; no objections to go in the country. Address J. O. N., at No. 809 Broadway, for three days; or Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN, single man, as coachman; understands the care of horses; can read and write; is kind and obliging, and can give the best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply personally or by letter to ROBERT AULD, Builder, 44th-st., North River, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objections to taking charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands all its branches; has lived 16 years with the most respectable and leading gentlemen of Massachusetts and New-Jersey, and has the best of reference in this City, &c. Address P. M. L., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR GARDENER by a competent man, married, without children; wife is a first-class dairywoman; have been many years in this country. Can give most satisfactory recommendations. Address J. L., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND HIS wife; the man is a practical gardener; understands the cultivation of grapes, flowers, vegetables, &c.; also, a first-rate groom; the wife is a competent cook, chambermaid or laundress; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address A. H. N., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; BY a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has good reference from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. G., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR groom and coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience; has good and satisfactory reference; understands his business thoroughly; would go in the country if required, and assist in gardening. Address J. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady and perfectly temperate young man; has the best of City reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, by calling at D. Wright's saddlery, No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for J. C. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as vegetable gardener and farmer; understands the care of horses, cattle, &c., the woman is a good plain cook, and first-rate dairy woman; can give the very best references. Address C. B. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A MIDDLE-aged man, who has had twenty years' experience in book-keeping, is in want of a situation; can give the best of references as to capability. Address A. M., Box No. 3,404 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who understands gardening in all its branches, and the growing of all vegetables and flowers; he has the best of testimonials as to character and ability. Address O. C., No. 15 John-st., seedstore, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, who fully understands the business; understands the care of horses and carriages; is well recommended from his last place. Address A. D., Box No 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references as to capability; has no objections to go to the country. Call, or address, for two days, E. D., No. 488 6th-av., in the milk depôt.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework; the other as nurse, chambermaid and plain sewer; Scotch or German preferred; none need apply without good City references, at No. 204 West 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TIN ASSORTMENT workers, to go a short distance in the country; those willing to apply themselves to general jobbing, liberal wages. Apply at 2 o'clock to-day to H. MORGAN, Washington Hotel, Nos. 365 and 367 4th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse, in a family at North Orange, near New-York; good wages to a competent person. Apply at No. 36 Beaver-st., second story, back office, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. None others need apply. Call, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 33 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family; to one who thoroughly understands her business good wages will be given. Apply at No. 24 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO ACT AS laundress and chambermaid in a private family; must come well recommended from her last situation. German or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 55 9th-st., near 5th av.

$2 TO $5 A DAY.—LADIES ARE WANTED FOR a pleasant money-making business, in the City or to travel; much better than sewing. Bring written references, and apply, in person, at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. The best of City references required. Call, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 66 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE WILLING to assist in washing, and come well recommended. Call at 51 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) from 9 till 2 o'clock.

TO FARMERS—WANTED—AN AMERICAN, Englishman or Scotchman, single, to work on a farm 30 miles from New-York; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce first rate references, may apply at No. 99 Market-slip.

HAT CURLER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS workman can have permanent employment by application to P. HERST & CO., No. 36 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS EARLY.
NO TIME TO WASTE.

To NEWS DEALERS:

The subscriber has made an arrangement with the Hudson River Railroad Company to run a Special Train for the purpose of carrying NEWSPAPERS, which will commence on MONDAY, April 9, leaving New York at the 31st-st. depôt, at 3:20 A. M., arriving at Albany, 7:45; Troy, 8 A. M., connecting with the Northern and Western trains, arriving at Buffalo in the afternoon, and at Montreal 6 P. M. same evening.

By this arrangement the New-York Daily, and some of the Weekly Papers, can be delivered from four to five hours in advance of the regular Morning Express train, enabling the news dealers to serve their patrons, within a distance of 200 miles of New-York, before breakfast.

It should need no argument to convince the Newspaper Dealers that the running of this early train will be greatly to their advantage, by increasing the circulation of all the newspapers, as the community living on the line of the route will assuredly give it a liberal support.

It is needless to inform you that the running of this extra train must be attended with a vast daily expense, which will necessitate a slight advance in the price of the papers, and still leave the dealers a sufficient margin for profits, without advancing the retail price beyond three cents per copy for the daily papers.

The subscriber proposes to commence at the same time a regular newspaper packing and book business, and will supply the weekly papers at the usual New-York prices, adding an advance of from ¼ to ⅜ of a cent, according to distance, or charge the usual freight per 100 lbs. for shipping the goods, as the purchaser may elect. Newspapers, books, magazines and periodicals, and all kinds of printed matter will be forwarded for all parties on every other train during the day, to any point on the Hudson River or New-York Central Railroad and their tributaries. Very respectfully yours.

L. N. SHEAR, No. 140 Chambers-st.

P. S.—One or more news agents wanted at every station along the route, who will take a sufficient supply of papers to satisfy the wants of the community; none others will be supplied.

NEW YORK, April, 1860.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MISS PATTI.
OPENING NIGHT, EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 9.

Messrs. ULLMANN and STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that (until the departure of Miss PATTI, and the simultaneous expiration, towards the end of the present month, of their contracts with the artists engaged for the season of 1859-60) they will give a series of performances, in their usual style of excellence and completeness.

Miss PATTI will appear once in each and every opera in which she has created such a sensation during the Winter.

EASTER MONDAY, April 9, at 8 o'clock.
Miss PATTI AS ROSINA.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with its star cast, including
Miss PATTI, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, AMODIO and SUSINI.

During the concert or the music lesson Miss PATTI will sing Eckert's celebrated "Swiss Song," the popular Scotch Ballad, "Coming thro' the Rye," and at the end of the Opera, "The Adelina Waltz," expressly composed for her by Sig. Muzio.

The sale of seats will commence this (Saturday) morning at the Academy, C Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.

MISS ADELINA PATTI'S ONLY CONCERT.

Many families who are not in the habit of attending the Opera, being anxious to hear Miss PATTI, the directors take pleasure to announce that
MISS ADELINA PATTI
will give a Grand Concert at the Academy of Music at an early day, of which due notice will be given.

Miss PATTI at this, HER ONLY CONCERT, will sing the same pieces she sung at her Grand Concert given in Washington City March 31, at the special invitation of
THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE HON. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET,
Their Excellencies, the Ambassadors of
ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, SPAIN, SARDINIA, NAPLES, THE BRAZILS, &c.
THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE,
THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
And many of the most distinguished citizens of Washington.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK—ITALIAN OPERA.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
ON
EASTER MONDAY, 9TH INST.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
To Parquette and Dress Circle........$1 00
Family Circle........50
Reserved seats, extra........50
Orchestra Stalls........2 00
Private Boxes for eight persons........15 00

EASTER MONDAY, 9TH INST.,
First appearance in New-York of
SIGNOR ACHILLE ERRANI,
Reappearance of
SIGNORA PEPITA GASSIER
And
SIGNOR LUIGI GASSIER,
In Donizetti's favorite opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Signora Gassier........as........Lucia
Signor Errani........as........Edgardo
Signor Gassier........as........Ashton
Conductor........MAX MARETZEK.

The sale of tickets commences on Saturday, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock, at the box office of the Winter Garden and at the down-town office, in the stationery store of DEVLIN & HAGAN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
EIGHTH NIGHT
OF
MISS LAURA KEENE and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
IN
DION BOURCICAULT'S
ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA
In three acts,
Entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN,
or the
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........J. M. NIXON
TRIUMPHANT RETURN!
Grand Reopening of
NIXON'S SUPERB TROUPE!
From Astley's
ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.
THE TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT
AT THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO WITNESS THE FEATS OF THE GREAT ARTISTS
During their late engagement at that place, is without a parallel in the history of the Arena.
The company will reappear at Niblo's Garden, for a short season, commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, April 9, 1860.
ALL THE GREAT FEATURES ARE RETAINED!
MLLE. ZOYARA.
THE BROTHERS HANLON,
JAMES ROBINSON,
MLLE. HELOISE,
CHARLTON, the Stilt Dancer,
DUNERNEY, the Contortionist.
THE BEAUTIFUL MARE ZAIDEE,
TROUP OF PERFORMING PONIES.
Grand Oriental Scene of Action,
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL!
SPLENDID FEATS OF THE STEEPLE CHASE!
The Chivalric Pageant of the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
Will be produced in rapid succession.
SPLENDID EQUESTRIAN MATINEES.
For the convenience of families residing in adjoining towns and cities, there will be given a full performance every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Evening entertainments to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock.
Boxes........50 cents | Orchestra Chairs........$1
Private Boxes........$5 and $6

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........J. M. NIXON
Farewell and joint benefit of
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THE ORIGINAL IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GAL.
MOST POSITIVELY THEIR LAST APPEARANCE.
On SATURDAY EVENING, April 7, 1860,
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Sir Patrick O'Plenipo........Mr. Barney Williams
Isabella........Mrs. Barney Williams
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FARIES.
Phelim O'Flanigan........Mr. Barney Williams
MEPHISTOPHILES.
Phelim O'Bogherty........Mr. Barney Williams
Comfort Cruller........Mrs Barney Williams
NIXON'S FAMOUS EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
From Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, will reappear at Niblo's Garden on Monday evening, April 9.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, April 7, 1860,
The performances will commence with the Drama of
LITTLE KATY, THE HOT-CORN GIRL
Little Katy........Little Cordelia Howard
Concluding with
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB
THE SMALLEST MAN ALIVE!
Will have the honor of holding his entertainments at
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

Two entertainments each day, from 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance.

On SATURDAY there will be an extra entertainment, commencing at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of schools and families residing at a distance.

Señor OLIVEIRA, the great violinist, Mr. WM. TOMLIN, Baritone, from the Nobility's Concerts, London, and T. SCHREINER, Pianist, accompany the little General at each performance.

ADMISSION.
Day entertainment........25c | Evening entertainment.15c
Children under 10 y'rs....13c | Children under 10 y,rs..10c
Reserved seats, 25 cents.

The General rides daily in his Miniature Carriage from the La Farge to the hall of entertainment.

HAYTI MINSTRELS,
ONDERDONK'S HALL, No. 405 Grand-st.
NOVEL MUSICAL ENTERPRISE.
SPLENDID GIFT CONCERTS. MUSICAL PRESENTS.
221 VALUABLE GIFTS
Distributed to the audience.

In the course of the two weeks will be offered for sale, 4,000 CONCERT TICKETS,

Each of these tickets inclosed in a sealed envelope. At the end of the week the holders of the fortunate numbers can receive their Gifts by applying at the Hall on the Monday following their purchase. Among the many new features may be mentioned LUCINDA AT THE SOIREE, concluding with LA BAL MASQUE; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION. Admittance, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

INDIAN EXHIBITION.
Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway.
Chief BIG THUNDER
Shoots an Apple off the head of an Indian Princess, and
INDIAN MERRY-MAKING, &c.

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Afternoon exhibition commences at 3 o'clock, and Evening open at 7, commence at 8.

☞ Schools admitted for 10 cents this afternoon.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
No. 548 Broadway.
Crowds are flocking, Day and Evening, to see the statues of CRAWFORD'S "DANCING JENNY," ANGELINI'S "EVE."
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S "EVANGELINE,"
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Bust of "HAWTHORNE,"
BARBER'S "FISHER GIRL."
AKER'S "DEAD PEARL DIVER."

COURT OF DEATH.

This sublime and beautiful painting will be open for exhibition at the Cooper Institute THIS DAY, from 3 to 5½ and 7 to 9½ o'clock. Lecture at 4 and 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children half price. The splendid colored engravings for sale at the door. Price only $1. Those who take an engraving will have free admission to the original.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
Last week of George Christy's great comic adaptation of the ever popular
TOODLES,
WITH CAUDLE LECTURES.
Timothy Toodles........GEO. CHRISTY

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

THE SHAKESPEARE RECITER—PHILLIP LAWRENCE, from the City of London, will recite "Antony's Oration on the Death of Cæsar," "Last Meeting of Gabriel and Evangeline," "Marco Bozzaris," "A Lovers' Address," and "Hassan," at Dodworth's Hall No 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

The Young American Orator, N. K. RICHARDSON, pupil of P. Lawrence, will recite "The American Flag," "The Famine from Hiawatha," "Speech of Brutus," "Sword of Washington," and "Downfall of Poland," at Dodworth's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING. Tickets 50 cents to be obtained at the doors.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE—AT TEMPLE HALL, 9th-st., two doors east of Broadway. This building is 35 by 24 feet in size. A lecture by Rev. J. S. DIEHL, A. M., at 3 and 8 P. M. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children 12 cents.

CHAMBER CONCERT UNION—FOURTH SOIREE, TUESDAY, April 10, at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway. First appearance of the Misses Gillies. Subscription and single tickets at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
P. T. BARNUM........Proprietor and Manager.
JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr........Assistant Manager.
CROWDED HOUSES! BRILLIANT AUDIENCES! BARNUM'S CLOCK WOUND UP, IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER, BUT NO TICK!

P. T. BARNUM is happy to announce that since he has again become the proprietor and active manager of this establishment, it has realized a more prosperous business than it ever witnessed before in its palmiest days.

Special pains have been taken to make this an agreeable place of FAMILY RESORT, to which LADIES and CHILDREN may come at all times UNATTENDED, without encountering any unpleasantness.

A constant succession of valuable novelties from every portion of the globe, will be promptly presented, and the proprietor is determined that the Museum shall continue to be universally recognized as the NICEST, CLEANEST, MOST ACCEPTABLE and MOST ATTRACTIVE place of public amusement in the world.

SATURDAY, April 7, 1860.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS UNPARALLELED
of Bourcicault's latest heart-stirring production,
JEANIE DEANS, JEANIE DEANS,
JEANIE DEANS, JEANIE DEANS,
OR, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
Presented in the most elaborate style of finish and excellence, and repeated
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
WITH
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, GRAND TABLEAUX, &c.
JEANIE DEANS........Miss EMILY MESTAYER
EFFIE DEANS........Mrs. PRIOR
DAVID DEANS........Mr. DELMON GRACE
DUMBIEDIKES........Mr. HADAWAY
DUKE OF ARGYLE........Mr. BRIDGMAN
with other characters by the remainder of the company.
In the course of the drama will be presented the
TRIAL SCENE OF EFFIE DEANS,
after Landers' celebrated picture.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
the attractive Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez, by Mr. C. W. Clarke; Duchess of Torrenueva, Mrs. J. J. Prior, &c. &c After which, the farce of
OUR FELLOW CLERKS.
Among the NEW CURIOSITIES just introduced is a LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURE OF A. W. HICKS, alias William Johnson, now on trial for a triple murder, and piracy. The celebrated
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
Pronounced by so many persons to be the CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY, is still here, and may be seen AT NEARLY ALL HOURS.

LIVING BLACK SEA LION, the most extraordinary creature of the kind ever exhibited; the GRIZZLY BEAR, SAMSON, weighing over 2,000 pounds; the LEARNED SEAL, the HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

Admittance to everything, 25 cts.; Children under ten, 13 cts.; Parquet 13 cents extra.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the greatly increased expenses of this establishment, at present and in prospect, as well as to avoid the inconvenience experienced in making change, the PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL ALL BE REDUCED TO THE DECIMAL CURRENCY, on and after Monday next. Tickets to the PARQUET will then be FIFTEEN CENTS extra, and tickets for children TEN CENTS extra. Children's Entrance Tickets to the Museum 15 cents each.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
TWO NEW PIECES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.
The new three-act
COMEDY,
called
LEADING STRINGS,
Which met with unexampled success in London.
Frank Leveson........Mr. Lester Wallack
Binnings, a favorite old servant in the family of the Levesons........Mr. Blake
(his first appearance since his long illness.)
John, (his son,)........Mr. Young
Mr. Milford........Mr. Baker
Mr. Balfour........Mr. Coburn
Guests, &c, &c.
Mrs. Leveson, (a widow lady, step-mother to Frank,)........Mrs. Hoey
Flora Mackenzie, (her niece,)........Miss Mary Gannon
Edith........Mrs. Sloan
To be followed by a joyous and laughable one-act piece, by the author of the comedy, "Everybody's Friend," called the
MARRIAGE BLISS
OF
BOX AND COX.
Mr. Box, (a retired printer,)........Mr Brougham
Mr. Cox, (a retired hatter.)........Mr. Walcot
Mrs. Box, (late Sophy Dawes,)........Mrs. Vernon
Mrs. Cox, (late Fanny Hawes,)........Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Bouncer, (always the same)........Miss Carman
MR. WALLACK
begs to announce that the revival of a popular celebrated five-act
COMEDY,
altered and revised from Congreve,
is in active preparation.

A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN BY THE Sabbath School of the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., assisted by ten Sunday School vocalists under the direction of Mr. Horace Waters, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Proceeds for the benefit of the school.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured.
Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:

The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV. SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of 3 years.
Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway, N.Y.

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1828.
Established in 1828.
Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,
Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.,
opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.
IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG, IRON FRAME, PIANOS.

An elegant overstrung, iron frame, 7-octave, carved Piano $385.

One elegant overstrung, iron frame, double round Piano $300.

Second-hand Pianos, in good repair, at $75, $85, $90, $100, $110, $125, $135, $150 and $175.

Pianos hired. Allowance on hire if purchased.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,

First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A 6 3-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, Pirsson's make, but little used, will be sold very low for cash. A 7-octave, Pleyel's make, for $125. Twenty rosewood and mahogany 6 and 6½ octave pianos very cheap, $50 to $110. Pianos and Melodeons to let, or sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

$175.—GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID rosewood, full iron frame, 7-octave pianoforte, very little used; another at $155; melodeons at cost, $35, $45, $55, $75, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 90 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL.—A LADY FROM CONNECTICUT desires a situation in a family where as instructor in music and the English branches she may receive a small compensation, besides board; a good home most desirable. The best of references given. She also solicits a place as soprano singer in some Protestant Church. Inquire of T. F. BRINSMADE, No. 38 Park-row, with Scoville Manufacturing Company.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—REV. WM. H. MILLBURN WILL deliver his lecture, *What a Blind Man Saw in England*, on MONDAY EVENING, April 9, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, (Rev. W. A. Bartlett's,) Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at W. W. Swayn's Bookstore, No 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Rev. Mr. Clark's Methodist Bookstore, No. 37 Fulton-av., and at the door.

FROM ALBANY.

Progress of the City Railroads in the Senate.

DEBATE ON THE SUPPLY BILL.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 6.

The Canal Appropriation bill was taken up.

A motion was made that the Senate concur in the Assembly amendments, which struck out from the bill the Chenango extension and the long locks.

Mr. PROSSER opposed the motion to concur.

Mr. SESSIONS supported the motion, and made a spirited speech, in which he severely denounced the action of the professed friends of the canals in the Senate and Assembly, who were standing at the head of the canal party in Western New-York. They had delayed action on the canal appropriation bill till this late day in order to promote their own personal schemes. Had it not been for the Chenango and the Long-Locks bill, it would have been passed in January, and several feet of water would have been in the Canal now. But now the work could not be done this season. He declared that the majority should no longer shirk the responsibility; for, so far as he was concerned, he would vote only for the Senate Toll bill, or direct taxation. He attacked the citizens of Buffalo, some of whose representatives in 1851, now in the Legislature, had voted to abolish tolls. In relation to the proposition to raise the rates of fare on the Central Railroad, he showed that the proposition had been made and indorsed by Governor KING, the New-York *Tribune*, the Albany *Evening Journal*, and other Republican leaders and organs.

Mr. SESSIONS gave way to an adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to abolish capital punishment was reported favorably as passed by the Assembly.

Mr. ROBERTSON reported a bill to improve the navigation of the East River, New-York.

The New-York City Railroad bills were taken up as the special order.

The first bill taken up was for the construction of a road in Seventh-avenue and other streets.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY called for the reading of the minority report, and moved to limit the fare to three cents. Motion lost.

Mr. BELL moved to make the proprietors of stage lines the incorporators. Lost.

A long time was spent in efforts to amend, the opposition being made by Messrs. Bell, Mannierre, P. P. Murphy and Prosser, when the bill was reported to the Senate.

The Fourteenth-street bill was next taken up, and after similar opposition to this and the remaining three bills, all were reported to the Senate.

The fight was renewed in the Senate on a motion to order the Seventh-avenue bill to a third reading, which was carried.

There is a prospect of a very late session, but all the bills will be ordered to a third reading before the adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 6.

Mr. COOPER, from a majority of the Select Committee, reported complete the New-York Charter Amendment bill.

Mr. MILLER hoped the report would be laid on the table and be printed. He wanted to see whether this was a bill to increase by any bargain the powers of Mayor WOOD.

Messrs. A. SMITH and GROVER raised points of order in opposition, which were overruled by the Chair.

Mr. MILLER moved to recommit the bill. He believed it was one that never should have been reported complete.

Mr. MCQUADE advocated the motion to recommit, and

Mr. COOPER denounced the motion as intended to kill the bill; and appealed to the party majority to support the bill.

The motion to recommit the bill prevailed by a large majority, thus probably killing the bill for the present session.

Mr. BUTLER reported against the Senate bill repealing the military commutation act, unless amended as proposed by the Military Committee of the House.

Mr. H. SMITH moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee to report back the Senate bill favorably forthwith. Carried.

The Senate bill was then reported back.

Mr. CALLICOT moved to take up the Brooklyn Ferry bill, and demanded the ayes and nays.

The motion failed for want of a two-third vote.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CALLICOT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported complete the Senate bill to incorporate the Gymnasium of the Brooklyn Young Men's Association, which was ordered to a third reading.

The Supply bill was taken up and debated and amended, until 10½ P. M., when progress was reported and the bill made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE SUPPLY BILL—AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER—PROBABLE ABOLITION OF THE MILITIA SYSTEM—THE CHANCES OF THE RAILROAD BILLS—WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING FOR NEW-YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 6, 1860.

The House was reading bills all last evening; it was reading bills to-day up to 12 o'clock, when the Supply bill was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

An attempt was made last evening to bring up the Cheap Ferry bill, one of the four bills combined in the grand scheme of yesterday. It failed, owing, doubtless, to the fact that, between the morning and evening session, telegrams were received that some New-York judge had enjoined the $20,000 appropriation made by the Common Council of Brooklyn, and placed at the disposal of the Committee of that body sent here to secure the passage of the Penny Ferry Act.

The amendments to the Charter—dwindled down to a proposition to give Comptroller HAWS the Bureau of Assessments and the appointment of the Croton Aqueduct Board—were reported this morning, and by a vote of the House, recommitted to the Committee on Cities and Villages. Of course that kills them, as the power to report complete was not given. They do say that the Aldermen manifested a willingness to divide hereafter, and as an earnest, came down handsomely. Hence, &c., &c.

The Legislature appears determined to abolish the militia system altogether. The Senate passed a bill to release from the payment of commutation fines. This went to the House, was referred to the Judiciary, then sent to the Military Committee. That Committee this morning reported adversely. The House ordered the Committee to reverse this report, and made the bill the special order. I am afraid that the occupation of the gentlemen of the sword and plume is gone. Who wants to invest in the traps of a warrior? I know where there be equipments to be had at a bargain, and this bill goes on the statute-book.

In the Senate, last evening, Senator SPINOLA had the tantrums, and took a fancy to fillibustering against any business proposed by any of his associates. He carried this spirit to such an extent, that at last the majority took umbrage, and in succession laid one order of business after another on the table, down to motions and resolutions, when it was proposed to adopt another rule, giving the majority the power of the previous question. This was not done, however, but the proposition laid on the table, where it can be reached when necessary. Such a rule, I believe, has never been in force in the Senate, and there was a natural hesitation to initiate it now. I hardly think the necessity for it will occur again.

After this episode of a couple of hours, Senators thought they would do something to earn their money, so they called up the report of the Conference Committee, and voted, Ayes 10, Noes 19, that they would not recede from their amendments to the Assembly Toll bill. This virtually settled the hash of the Tolling question for the session, and was looked upon as a great moral triumph by the Railroad men, who were inclined to be very merry after the result had been announced. At their headquarters in the Delavan House, there was an after re-union of those who had been instrumental in producing this result. The attendance was about equal of distinguished individuals—the responsible editors of the two leading party organs, and Republican and Democratic members of the Senate.

This morning the bill to provide for the completion of the Canals of the State came up from the Assembly for concurrence in the amendments of the Assembly, striking out long locks and Chenango extension. It was discussed for some time, but no vote taken, the question being postponed until to-morrow morning.

The bill to permit IRA BUCKMAN and his associates to construct and operate a three cent. fare railroad in certain streets of Brooklyn, was read and passed. This was the bill on which SPINOLA wasted three hours yesterday. It passed the House last year, and came to the Senate, where it was killed by the tactics commenced yesterday.

A number of bills were reported.

You will see that among them were the following Railroad bills:

Fourteenth-avenue.
Avenue D.
Seventh-avenue.
Fourteenth-street.

To confirm the grant made by the Common Council for the Ninth-avenue.

It is understood that no more of the nine that have passed the House will be reported or acted on by the Senate. Some of those who helped to get all these bills through the House, and who have been earnest advocates of City Railroads up to this time, are now noticed to be "on the contrary quite the reverse." They don't appear to have realized heretofore that "many are called but few are chosen."

The Senate, on the coming in of these reports, made their consideration the special order for this evening at 7 o'clock, ordering a special session for that purpose. They will probably be ordered to a third reading to-night, and to-morrow read a third time and passed, Ayes—whatever number may be considered necessary.

Mr. MANIERRE made a minority report against City Railroads.

Mr. MANIERRE also reported the bill for the erection of a new City Hall. Amended as I wrote you yesterday that it would be.

As I wrote yesterday, the interest which the City of New-York has in the legislation of this Winter, grows less and less daily. No amendments will be made to the Charter—no Sanitary bill will be passed, unless a miracle happens. More than nine-tenths of the local bills affecting the City are already dead. The great measures of the session—the City Railroads—are being crowded through, and when they *are* through, the thread by which the Legislature is held together will not be stronger than a rope of sand. Dissolution follows close upon their birth.

LEO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A RAID ON THE RIVER THIEVES.

Extensive Robberies of Grain at the Atlantic Basin—Movements of the Pirates—Shrewdness of the Detectives—Arrest of the Chief Operators, and Recovery of a Part of the Stolen Property.

Within the past four weeks one of the best organized of those bands of thieves, which make their living by depredations upon the mercantile community, has been dispersed through the indefatigability and shrewdness of Officers CORNELL, LEE and BLACKWELL, of the Harbor Police force. The leading spirit of the gang was one JOHN MINCH, a man some 30 years of age, who came from Buffalo to Brooklyn some six years since. In the latter city he soon gathered about him a number of kindred spirits, whose illicit operations have involved losses to merchants and others amounting in the aggregate to thousands of dollars, and whose plans were prosecuted almost with impunity, on account of the perfect organization of the band, and the skillful arrangements which it had made for baffling the most cunning attempts on the part of the police to disperse it.

The field offering the greatest inducements to this organization of rogues was the canal-boats, chiefly laden with grain, that rendezvous in the Atlantic and Erie Basins of the Atlantic docks, Brooklyn, with the captains of which, in some instances, they were known to be in league. With a boat, built expressly for the purpose, a part of the band would go at night alongside one of the canal-barges, receive on board the bags of grain that had already been prepared for shipment, and the fleet little craft would convey the plunder to mills at points up the East River, or to Staten Island, where the band found confederates in the millers, by whom the stolen grain would quickly be thrown back on the market in the form of flour.

Although no doubt existed in the minds of the officers as to who were the real perpetrators of these extensive robberies, they were never able to catch the rogues in the act. For instance, a trim little schooner-yacht of about 8 tons burden, called the *Eliza*, has for months past been accustomed to lie either in the Erie or Atlantic Basin. She was owned, the officers learned, by a man named JAMES BAKER, who lived with his wife on board the barge *Tally Ho*, lying in the Erie Basin. The singular movements of the craft convinced Officers CORNELL and LEE that she was employed to carry off grain. They determined to watch her movements, and night after night, in a small boat concealed under the quarter of some ship in the vicinity, they would keep her in view. After remaining on the look-out for two nights, without witnessing the slightest suspicious movement on the part of those in charge of the yacht, the third night—exhausted with watching and suffering from severe colds taken in the discharge of this unpleasant duty—the officers relaxed their vigilance, only to find next morning that the schooner had departed. This operation was repeated several times. Occasionally the officers would keep at their post of observation in the open boat from 10 o'clock P. M. until 2 A. M., when, unable to bear the exposure longer, they would go home. On looking for the schooner next day they invariably discovered that she had gone, and generally on the succeeding day she would be lying at her moorings in the basin again, as demurely as if she were the most honest of water craft. The officers, of course, felt greatly chagrined at their repeated failures to detect the schooner in some overt act, and justly attributed their non-success to the fact that her crew could patiently enjoy their leisure and dignity along side a warm stove in their little cabin, with their eyes, or those of a confederate on shore, fixed upon their shivering enemies, and as soon as they obtained information of their departure, it was a very easy matter to haul their light vessel in among the fleet of boats, quickly take on board the cargo and depart. In spite of these failures the officers did not become discouraged, but still watched, although the vicinity of the schooner's moorings afforded no desirable place for a look-out; the canal-boats in the basin being packed together in large numbers, covering a space of several acres, and presenting such a flat surface that the figure of a man, standing erect, could be seen from a great distance.

On Sunday, the 5th of March, about 9 o'clock in the evening, Officer CORNELL received information, in one of those wonderful and mysterious ways by which detective policemen obtain their knowledge, that it would be well to watch the canal boat *Trafalgar*, lying at the Atlantic Basin, and heavily laden with grain, consigned to the Western Transportation Company. He accordingly kept a watch upon her until 12 o'clock at night, when the bitter cold compelled him to retreat. Returning at 5 o'clock in the morning, his attention was attracted to the lighter *Sarah Elizabeth*, which in his absence had been hauled to a point in the vicinity of the canal-boat, and near the entrance to the dock. Subsequently the lighter was hauled back to her original berth, and the crew went ashore. The officer did not understand these movements, so he awaited further developments. At 8 o'clock, the crew having returned, each carrying his dinner pail, and gone on board, the lighter was again hauled through the gap, which she passed and headed towards the East River. The morning being very calm, the vessel made but little progress, and the officer crossed the ferry, obtained the assistance of his colleague, Officer LEE, and returned just in time to see a steam-tug hitch to the lighter and tow her to the dock just below JONES' stores, near Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, where having been speedily unloaded, she left before the officers could come up with her. They finally succeeded in boarding her at Pier No. 4, East River, and found the Captain, named CHARLES HORSNICK, *alias* Baker, JOHN HARM and JOHN HARA, the hands, engaged in making the vessel snug, as if they intended to remain there for the night. The officers inquired where they had landed the grain, parts of which were still scattered on the deck, but were told by these men that they had had none on board. Not crediting the story, the three lightermen were arrested, when, becoming frightened, they acknowledged that they had been employed to carry a quantity of grain from the *Trafalgar*, and volunteered to conduct the officers to the place where it had been landed. On arriving at WM. D. JONES' store, at No. 84 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, the officers found that the grain had just been taken from the scales, that it weighed 15,000 pounds, and that workmen were then transferring it from the large rough bags in which it had been received to ordinary grain bags. Mr. JONES told the officers that he had bought the grain from one JOSEPH PURCELL, keeper of a flour store at Nos. 67 and 69 Hamilton-avenue, who was soon afterwards arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in receiving stolen goods. The grain was seized, and the four prisoners, next day, were taken before Justice CORNWELL, of the Brooklyn Police Court, who at once, on learning the facts, determined to hold them for examination, although the evidence at that time against them was but slight.

Next the officers searched for JOHN MOYER, who had been employed as watchman on board the *Trafalgar*, where he lived with his wife and child. MOYER had been frequently seen in the company of JOHN MINCH, *alias* "Buffalo Jack," the reputed leader of the gang of thieves, but for two days no trace could be obtained of either of them. Finally, on the third day, they learned that MOYER's wife had received a note from him, so they determined to follow her when she should go out. Accordingly that night they tracked the woman to a lager-bier saloon or place of amusement in Broadway, called the Melodeon, where they found both MOYER and Buffalo Jack, whom they at once arrested and locked up for the night in the Second Ward Station-house. MOYER, who denied that he knew anything of the stolen grain, appeared to be greatly disturbed at his arrest, and said that he should institute a thorough investigation of the matter, while his alleged accomplice, who has frequently been in custody on charges of stealing under similar circumstances, preserved his equanimity and apparent confidence in the good fortune that had previously attended him. The next party arrested was HARRISON SMITH, whom the officers found on board a steam-tug, just about to depart for Albany. SMITH disclosed full particulars of the mode in which the robbery had been conducted, and said that he had been employed by Buffalo Jack to assist in loading the lighter. A thorough examination of the charges against all the parties under arrest was subsequently made by Justice CORNWELL, which resulted in the admission to bail, in the sum of $1,000 each, of PURCELL, HORSNICK and MOYER, while SMITH, JOHN TAYLOR and Buffalo Jack were each fully committed for trial.

While the case was under investigation, Officer CORNELL learned that CHARLES A. HARRINGTON, one of the parties implicated in the robbery, had fled to Albany at the instigation of PURCELL, to escape arrest. The officer went to that city on the 15th of the month, and on his arrival at the First District Police station, was surprised to learn from Capt. HAGADORN that HARRINGTON had just been apprehended, and that he was about to telegraph to Brooklyn to inquire whether he was wanted. CORNELL took him in charge and brought him down, when he made such revelations in relation to the operations of the thieves that the District-Attorney, Mr. WINSLOW, decided to retain him as a witness in the case, and he was, therefore, sent to the House of Detention in White-street.

Meanwhile Officers LEE and BLACKWELL had busied themselves in investigating other mysterious matters connected with the same robbery, it having been ascertained that grain had been stolen from the *Trafalgar* on three different occasions. Having obtained information that the little yacht *Eliza* had disposed of a cargo of wheat at a grist mill at Bridge Creek, S. I., nearly opposite Elizabethport, kept by an old man named DANIEL MALLETT, they determined to ascertain its correctness. Accordingly, upon the affidavit of THOMAS RANKIN, an employe of the Western Transportation Company, that MALLETT had bought a portion of the grain which had been stolen from the canal-boat, a warrant was issued for his arrest. The officers went down to Staten Island, having previously arranged their plan of procedure. LEE, dressed as a boatman, wearing a red shirt and tarpaulin hat, was to call upon MALLETT and represent that he had more grain to sell, while BLACKWELL, in concealment, was to await a signal from his colleague before the arrest took place. Going to the mill, therefore, with a sample of the grain in his pocket, LEE called MALLETT and told him that he had 90 bushels of it to sell at $1 20 per bushel, the market value being $1 65. LEE also asked for a balance of $10, which he said his partner had told him was owing on the previous lot of 90 bushels, for which MALLETT had agreed to pay $108. MALLETT answered that he had paid the whole demand at the time the grain was delivered, and that the man who received the money took the empty bags away in the schooner which brought the grain down. LEE became convinced that he had found the right place, and handing the sample of grain which he had procured from the *Trafalgar* to MALLETT, the latter examined it, and pronounced it to be very inferior in quality to the former lot. LEE offered to bet a keg of beer that its quality was just as good, and while MALLETT went up stairs to compare it with that in his bin, he called in BLACKWELL, who took the miller into custody. The old gentleman protested his ignorance that he had been purchasing stolen property, but made no objection to accompany the officers to Court. After a hearing, in consideration of his age and illness from an attack of pleurisy, in connection with the fact that he is presumed not to have bought the grain with the knowledge that it was stolen, he was remanded into the custody of Officer CORNELL until his attendance at the trial shall be necessary. Mr. MALLETT subsequently called at the office of the Western Transportation Company, and offered to arrange with them for the payment of the full price of the grain.

The officers next searched for BAKER, the alleged owner of the yacht, on a charge of having stolen the lot of grain that MALLETT had purchased, but so far they have been unable to find him. The yacht was seized some days afterwards, on the ground that she had no rightful claimant, and she is now in the custody of the police.

The trials of all these parties are set down for the May term of the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, and it is believed that they will be punished to the utmost extent of the law. The aggregate value of the grain stolen from the *Trafalgar* was nearly $1,500, and about half of it was recovered.

Obstructions in the Harbor.

MORE SHAD POLES PULLED UP—HOW THE FISHERMEN REGARD PROCEEDINGS.

The work of removing the shad poles from the navigable waters of the harbor was continued yesterday, under the supervision of Sergeant BREVOORT, of the Harbor Police, assisted by three boats' crews, numbering fifteen men. The business was prosecuted with as much moderation as the nature of the undertaking allowed, and in all cases where a disposition was manifested to conform to the requirements of the law, some indulgence was extended to the fishermen by giving them more time to attend to the removal themselves.

The boat which left the barge-office at 9 o'clock went first to the Narrows, where the officers found, on the Long Island shore, near Fort Hamilton, several rows, of 35 each, of the heaviest hickory poles they had yet met with. They were so firmly imbedded that they were pulled up with great difficulty; the stout chains employed for the purpose being three times broken before 12 o'clock. The shad-fishermen along the shore had already held a consultation, and deputized the Coroner at Bay Ridge to make overtures to the invaders. This officer came off and offered, on behalf of the fishermen, to have all the poles removed from the channel way, if the Commissioners would suspend operations. The overtures were accepted. All the poles in this part of the Narrows are directly in the way of shipping. No nets were found upon the poles here, and some regrets were expressed at finding no shad to make a meal for the hungry workmen. A good supply of fish had been laid in at Fulton Market, which furnished an excellent chowder.

The neighborhood of Robbins' Reef was then visited, where the poles bristled in large quantities, stretching out from the Staten Island shore. Operations were commenced on the easternmost line, and after pulling some half dozen, a deputation of fishermen, who had been watching the motions of the steam-tug, came off and desired to hold a parley. They asserted that a law of *the County of Richmond*, passed two years ago, and which "had a year to run," permitted them to set poles and fish in thirty-eight feet of water; or upon a line drawn from Robbins' reef-light to the Fort at the bluff. This line includes within it the deepest water of that part of the bay, and embraces the anchorage ground for all the vessels, large and small, which come to at Quarantine. Not wishing to be too peremptory, although the officers could not see the bearing of the argument, they concluded to take the advice of the Commissioners before proceeding further; and after surveying the said line to the Narrows, and finding all the poles within the line named, they returned up the river. Opposite Bedloe's Island, and towards Governor's Island, there was a large number of poles belonging to Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, who, seeing the steamer at work pulling them up, came off and explained that he considered he had a right to fish to the middle of the river, under the protection of New-Jersey laws. With all deference to his objection, however, the work of removal progressed until Mr. MCLAUGHLIN came to terms, and promised to do the work himself and save his poles.

At the mouth of the East River was a new row of hickory poles, the first adventure of a new hand in the business, who pleaded hard for the privilege of letting them remain until to-day, when he, also, agreed to remove them. His offer was accepted.

On proceeding up the North River, where operations were first commenced, they found that some of the fishermen had already begun to take up their poles.

The lateness of the hour compelled a suspension of operations for the day. On passing up the North River eleven rows of stakes were counted between the Jersey ferry and Nineteenth-street, directly in the channel way. Among the trophies of this second day's work was one hickory pole which measured 80 feet in length, and about 18 inches through at the butt. It was landed at Whitehall.

The work will be resumed to-day.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.—Mr. CHARLES A. SEELEY, chemist, delivered a lecture at the Thirteenth-street Medical College last evening, upon the subject of adulterated liquors, being induced thereto, as he stated, by the interest lately excited in the public mind by the lecture of Dr. COX, Liquor Inspector of Cincinnati, upon the same subject. The audience consisted of 75 gentlemen and three ladies—about the same number as attended the lecture of Dr. COX. After a brief sketch of the history of wine-making from the time of Noah, the lecturer proceeded to speak of the constituent parts of various kinds of liquors. The *prussic acid* found in brandy, of which so much is said, was not peculiar to manufactured brandy, but was found in genuine brandy, and in almost everything else. The quantity was so small as to have no deleterious effect upon health whatever. Genuine brandy also contained *fusil oil*, which, considering the quantity, was equally harmless. The lecturer then analyzed a sample of brandy, which he said was purchased at a notorious place in this City, where, if anywhere, one would expect to find the worst specimen of the poisonous stuff of which so much is said. The brandy was purchased at the rate of five cents for a half pint, or about 80 cents per gallon. The result of the analysis, according to the lecturer, showed that the brandy was made of a poor quality of rye whisky, flavored with various spices, of which the principal was Guinea pepper. It contained, however, no *prussic acid*, very little alcohol, and very little *fusil oil*, and, altogether, was not so intoxicating, and therefore not so dangerous a liquor to drink as genuine brandy. In fact, manufactured liquors, or "factitious liquors," as he called them, might be more pure and wholesome than genuine liquors, for the latter always contained some superfluous and unwholesome ingredients. The essence of all liquor was alcohol, and all that was needed to enable us to manufacture "factitious liquors," which should be superior to the genuine, was to ascertain the proper drugs with which to impart the right flavor to the alcohol.

MORE TROUBLE IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.—It appears that Dr. CHEEVER's Church troubles have by no means ended yet. From the announcement of the prospectus of election at the last annual meeting it was generally supposed that the Trustees favorable to Dr. CHEEVER were elected by a small majority. But subsequent to that meeting, the Inspectors satisfied themselves that Dr. CHEEVER's friends had voted illegally to such an extent that the legitimate vote of the opposition had been improperly overcome. The Inspectors, therefore, issued certificates of election to the Anti-Cheever Trustees. This has greatly incensed the Cheever Party, who threaten to resort to legal measures to assert their rights. As the Anti-Cheever Trustees are in office from their last election, they appear to have the advantage. They will possibly be called upon to decide upon their own qualifications for holding over.

A SELF-WILLED JEHU.—On Thursday evening the passengers in stage No. 5, of the East Broadway line, were the subjects of an imposition on the part of the driver, who, instead of conveying them to South Ferry, the end of the route, turned his horses up-town again, when he reached the Museum. His excuse for this illegal conduct was, that Broadway was blockaded with fire-engines, and when told to go down Vesey, and thence through Greenwich-street to the ferry, he positively refused. Finally, he condescended to drive through Fulton and Nassau streets to Maiden-lane, but finding that street blockaded, he returned, giving the passengers no opportunity to leave the vehicle until it got opposite the Park. A lady, on remonstrating with the driver for not carrying the passengers to the ferry, had some very indecent epithets applied to her.

RECOMMENCEMENT OF WORK BY THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.—On Monday next, the regular sewer and paving work of this Department will be commenced, so far as Dr. ROLLINS, the Water Purveyor, has been able to organize the gangs, affording employment to hundreds of laborers, who have been impatiently waiting this chance. The repairing and repaving of the streets will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch. It is hoped that the Fourth-avenue above Seventeenth-street will not be forgotten, as its condition is not only dangerous, but disgraceful.

BANK REMOVAL.—The venerable Tradesmen's Bank, located for so many years in Chatham-square, has purchased a portion of the Lafarge property on the corner of Reade-street and Broadway, and commenced the erection of an elegant fire-proof marble building 33-6 x 100 feet. One side of the foundation and the walls of the vault have been finished, the latter presenting a mass of granite and cement which would seem to defy the skill of pickaxes or "jimmies."

THE MECHANIC ARTS.—The Free Classes for Mechanic Arts, established by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in 1850, are still kept up at the Rooms of the Apprentices' Library, in Broadway. The Mechanical Drawing is taught by Mr. T. D. STETSON, whose experience as solicitor of patents and in preparing drawings for the principal machine works in the country renders him fully qualified for the position which he occupies. The Architectural Class is taught by Mr. DAVID PATON, formerly State Architect of North Carolina, a gentleman of great experience in his profession.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners were to have met, yesterday, but, owing to the absence of some of the members at Albany, looking after the new Police Bill, the meeting was deferred. It is not unlikely that the new bill may be in operation before the present Board can hold another session. At least so say those who ought to be posted.

CARELESSNESS IN BLASTING.—A correspondent, who was riding with his family through Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, yesterday morning, reports that rocks and fragments from a blast in an adjoining lot fell profusely around him; and one large stone was dashed to atoms within a few feet of a passing lady. No warning of the blast had been given. He justly reprehends such culpable and illegal recklessness.

A DAILY COMIC PAPER.—Among the arrivals in the *Kangaroo*, yesterday, was Mr. WM. NEWMAN, one of the well-known trio of artists engaged on the London *Punch*. He comes to this country under an engagement with Mr. MARKINFIELD ADDEY, a London publisher, who has spent the last two years in this country, and who is about to try the experiment of publishing a daily illustrated comic paper in this City.

MILITARY LECTURE.—Mr. SIDDONS lectures this evening on subjects connected with military service at the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets. As Major-General SANDFORD has granted the free use of the room, no admission fee will be charged.

Police Reports.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF A BLACKWELL'S ISLAND CONVICT.

George De Noir, *alias* George Smith, a prisoner on Blackwell's Island, yesterday concealed himself behind a wall in the stone quarry, just before the dinner hour, and when the keepers had gone away, emerging from his hiding-place, he entered a small boat which two of his former companions had in waiting for him, and was rowed down to Williamsburgh, where the boat was abandoned. The three men crossed Grand-street Ferry, but were soon met by a former keeper on the Island, who recognized De Noir, and suspecting that he had just escaped, followed him through various streets until Officer Gale, of the Fourteenth Ward, was encountered, and the convict's arrest was effected. De Noir protested that he had just been discharged from the Island, and said that his name was Gray. He was nevertheless taken before the magistrate at Essex Market, but as neither the officer nor keeper could swear that he was an escaped convict, they took him to the office of the District-Attorney for information. Learning there that the sentence of a man named GRAY expired on the 6th inst., they were inclined to credit the repeated assertion of the man that he was that individual, and that he had just been discharged. Before letting him go, however, they decided to take him to Police headquarters, where soon afterwards a dispatch was received from Blackwell's Island that a prisoner had escaped, and subsequently a keeper came over and identified DE NOIR as the fugitive. He was confined for the night in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, and to-day he will be returned to his old quarters.

A CONTEMPTABLE SWINDLER.

Numerous complaints have lately been received at the Detective office from servant girls who have been victimized by a middle-aged man, of respectable appearance, who had responded to their advertisements for situations. It seems that, having obtained an interview, he would engage his unsuspecting victim for a place in New-Jersey or Long Island, to which he agreed to conduct her. On the way to the boat or railroad, professing to have nothing but large bills, he would borrow a few dollars from the girl, sometimes also obtaining possession of her clothing upon pretence of relieving her of trouble, and immediately give her the slip. Among his recent victims have been Bridget Hynes, lately engaged in the family of Ex-Recorder Tillou, and Catharine Hughes, of No. 124 Perry-street, each of whom lost respectively $35 and $20 worth of property. Detectives Roach and Poole, by an ingenious *ruse*, succeeded yesterday in apprehending the swindler. He gives the name of Edward Jackson, and says that he has been in the service of many well-known wealthy citizens. He was locked up at Police Headquarters, where many of his victims appeared and identified him. Each of them he saluted kindly, and with consummate coolness apologized for his delinquencies.

AN OLD STORY.

On Thursday evening Stephen Johnston, residing at No. 62 East Broadway, went into the saloon at the corner of Broadway and Eighth street, whither he was followed by a young woman, named Catharine McCann, with whom he engaged for a time in earnest conversation. After her departure Johnston discovered that his gold watch, worth $40, and $90 in money had been taken from his pockets, and believing that the girl had stolen the property, he caused her apprehension. She subsequently confessed having committed the theft, and restored a portion of the money. Justice KELLY committed her to answer.

LOST HIS EAR.

Yesterday afternoon, two colored men, named Wm. S. Watson and Charles H. Simmons, engaged as laborers at Washington Market, became engaged in a violent altercation, which resulted in Simmons biting off his opponent's ear. Watson subsequently appeared in court with the dissevered member in his hand, and preferred a charge of mayhem against Simmons, who, having been arrested by Officer Hamblin, was locked up for trial by Alderman SMITH, in default of $1,000 bail.

A THEFT AND A CONFESSION.

Henry Sullivan was arrested by Detective Poole, while leaving Levy's pawn shop in Broome-street, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch from the office of Mr. Robert Pardon, No. 5 Gold-street. The young man confessed the theft, and stated that he had just pawned the watch with Mr. Levy. Levy at first, when the officer applied for the property, indignantly refused to return it, but upon sober second thought, gave it up. Sullivan was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A JEALOUS WIFE.

Dr. W. B. LATSON, a dentist, residing at No. 385 Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday evening, found his wife stretched lifeless upon the floor of her bedroom, and a small furnace filled with the ashes of burnt charcoal near at hand. Fresh air had been excluded from the room by carefully packing the crevices of the doors and windows with cotton, and upon a table near the body a card upon which the following words were written was found:

"Farewell WILLIAM—forgive me for all the trouble I have caused you, but recollect your business has drove me crazy, and neither in pity for my *body* or *soul* would you change your ways. *I am no thief*; you could not mean that. Give my things to my dear sister, and something to ADELINE and children."

On Thursday evening Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. LATSON. It was shown that the deceased for many years had been jealous of the attentions her husband paid to other ladies, and in consequence had repeatedly threatened suicide, on one occasion having taken a quantity of morphine and mercury with that design. On the morning of her death some angry words had passed between her husband and herself, and in the course of the dispute she accused him of having formed improper acquaintances. He left her at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and on his return in the evening at 6 o'clock he found her dead. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made by Dr. BOUTON, and the lungs and other organs were found greatly congested. A verdict that death had resulted from the inhalation of carbonic acid gas was rendered. The deceased was a native of England, and was about 38 years of age.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

The body of Mr. WM. COOKE, a Canadian, about 31 years of age, lately a resident at No. 413 Tenth-avenue, was found yesterday in the East River, at the foot of Eighth-street; but as there were no marks of violence upon it, and deceased was of intemperate habits, a verdict was rendered by Coroner JACKMAN's jury, of death from supposed drowning. Deceased was employed by his brother as a bookkeeper, and has been missing since January. When the body was first found a great crowd gathered, in consequence of a rumor that it was that of one of the persons murdered on the *Spray*.

A CHARCOAL VENDER KILLED.

HENRY N. LUBKEMANN, a middle-aged German, was jolted from the seat of his charcoal wagon in Delancey-street on Thursday afternoon, and sustained such severe injuries from the fall that he died yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Fire.

IN A CABINET-SHOP.

A fire was discovered at 11 o'clock last night in the upper floor of the rear three-story brick building No. 28 Attorney-street, in the cabinet manufactory of WILLIAM OBERMANN. It extended to the floor below, occupied as a manufactory of sofas by ALEXANDER STEIN, and the damage to the stock of both parties is estimated at $1,000, upon which there was a partial insurance. In the first story Mr. JOSEPH MARSH also carried on a cabinet manufactory. The injury to his stock was not serious. The damage to the building will amount to about $200.

LAW REPORTS.

The Record Commission.

McSpedon & Baker vs. *The Board of Supervisors*.—This is an action for damages against the Board of Supervisors, upon the allegation that by a false return that body defeated the plaintiffs' claim. The case now came up before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers, on demurrer to the complaint, but was finally postponed. Counsel for the plaintiffs urged a postponement, on the ground that it was quite probable that before the adjournment of the Legislature the Record Commission would be provided for, and the necessary sum be inserted in the Tax Levy.

Defendants' counsel opposed the motion, on the ground that they had been kept dancing attendance upon the Courts for a long time in the matter.

J. W. Edmonds for plaintiffs; A. R. Lawrence for defendants.

The Case of Haas Again.

S. H. Hanford et al. vs. *L. Haas et al.*—This case, which has been many times reported in the TIMES since its commencement in 1857, now appears to be approaching a conclusion.

An innumerable series of motions having been disposed of by as great a number of orders, plaintiff now made a motion before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers, for the appointment of a Receiver, which was granted, and L. Moses, Esq., was appointed, and qualified in $3,500.

The Court also allowed $30 costs and disbursements to plaintiff.

Van Buren and Seixas for plaintiff; Benedict and Boardman for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Powers* vs. *Ranee*.—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Moncrief vs. *Moncrief*.—Order staying proceedings vacated with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Holt vs. *Mason*.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Freeman* vs. *Munns*.—Motion denied with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Flana et al.*—Report confirmed, and order granted.

Hoven vs. *Wilson*.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Rice* vs. *Fogg*.—Case settled.

The People, &c., vs. *Thomson*.—Discharge granted.

BRADY, J.—*Neary* vs. *Kennedy*.—Motion denied with $10 costs and disbursements.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.—The canvass of the votes cast for officers of the Mercantile Library Association, was finished at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the following named persons were declared elected: President, James H. Frothingham; Vice-President, S. D. C. Bokkelin; Corresponding Secretary, *Gilbert L. Haight; Recording Secretary, Theodore E. Smith; Treasurer, Henry H. Dickinson; Directors, Wm. A. Gellatly, Darwin G. Eaton, Robert C. Ogden, Adrian Van Sinderen, Robert T. Shannon, Jr., Henry M. Evans, *Franklin Woodruff, *Joseph D. Leggett, *Henry B. Smith. Inspectors of election—Chas. J. Shepard, James L. Butler, Charles H. Cadwell. The names with a * were on the independent ticket. All of the other names were on the regular ticket.

YOUNG HIGHWAYMEN.—Two boys, one 10 and the other 11 years old, were sent to the House of Refuge yesterday by Justice CORNWELL, they having been arrested for highway robbery. They pursued a little girl who was going to school on Prospect-avenue yesterday, and took a pair of gold rings from her ears. The girl's screams attracted the attention of an officer and the young ruffians were arrested.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—HENRY BURKE, the driver of a swill cart, was fatally bruised yesterday by the breaking down of his cart, which caused the hogshead in which the swill is carried to burst and run upon him.

DECLENSION.—PETER G. TAYLOR, reëlected as Alderman of the Fourth Ward at the late charter election, declines to accept the office. He is absent at the South.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water near the foot of Washington-street last evening. Coroner HORTON will hold an inquest to-day.

LOSS BY FIRE.—The loss by fire in this city during the month of March, was $53,000, upon which there was an insurance of $30,000.

CITY COURT.—The April Calendar will be taken up in this Court on Monday next, when the first twenty cases will be called.

SUPREME COURT.—Judge LOTT will open a Special Term of this Court at 9 o'clock this morning.

Jersey City.

CHARTER NOMINATIONS.—The Jersey City Democratic Charter Convention on Thursday night made the following nominations: For Mayor, Chas. Fink; Water Commissioners, long term, Hon. Samuel Westcott; short term, Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke; Collector of Taxes, for First and Second Wards, Lewis M. De Camp; Third and Fourth Wards, Smith Mead; School Superintendent, Abraham S. Jewel.

DECLENSION.—Mr. CHARLES FINK, who received the nomination of the Democratic Convention on Thursday evening last for Mayor of Jersey City, declines the honor. The party will call a meeting at an early day to select another name.

Obituary.

Nessr-ed-din, Shah of Persia, whose decease is just announced, was born about the year 1833. He was the son of Mehemet Shah and Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe. Abbaz Mirza, whose reign was so brief but brilliant, was his grandfather. Nessr-ed-din was called to the throne in 1849, while he was living with one of his uncles, away from the Court. Fortunately much attention had been paid to his education. Besides a knowledge of the Persian and Turkish languages, he is said to have studied French and English with success and not to have slighted history. The result of this mental training was exhibited in the liberal manner in which he governed his subjects. He is described as having been mild and gentle in his manners, but energetic when occasion required, and simple in the habits of his private life. It was his custom to rise early, breakfast at 8 o'clock, meet his Prime Minister at 9½ for an hour's conference on matters of State, and then to give audience to any one of his subjects who had a complaint to make or a petition to present. These duties through, he was at leisure until 6 o'clock, when he was accustomed to dine with his family. Occasionally, also, he is said to have admitted to his table the great nobles of his Empire.

[Advertisement.]

A PURE HOLLAND GIN IN BOTTLES.
WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC BRANDY, IN BOTTLES.
WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE, IN BOTTLES.
WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE, IN BOTTLES.
WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE, IN BOTTLES.

All the above Wines and Liquors are imported and bottled by the subscriber for medicinal and private use, and are warranted pure and the best quality. The Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is the only gin that has the indorsement of the medical faculty. For sale by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

Spring business suits, from $7 50 to $18.
Black dress suits, from $12 to $25.
Black frock coats, from $4 50 to $16.
Business coats, from $3 to $10.
Cassimere pants, from $2 to $6.
Vests of all styles and materials, from $1 50 to $4.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Mammoth Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM very properly calls his Museum now the "nicest, cleanest and most acceptable place of amusement in the world." It is the climax of comfort, entertainment and unexceptionability. The ladies delight in it. Children cry to go there. The men eulogize it. And such multitudes as daily fill its "marble halls" to see the "What Is It," with his smiling face—to weep or laugh over the exquisite scenes of "Jeanie Deans" every evening—to enjoy the excellent performances given every afternoon! BARNUM's is the crowded place, and BARNUM is the wizard that produces it.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSEKEEPERS!!

will find every description of English Medalion, Velvet Brussels, Three-ply Ingrain and plain Carpeting, Rugs, Oil-cloths, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Druggets, Table and Piano Covers, at greatly reduced prices.

Be particular and go to HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

AN IDEA FOR A POET.—One of the most important of all "the things above" is the hat you wear; and every Christian who wishes to appear well *above* should at once visit KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, and procure one of his inimitable Spring Hats. Do you see? Then go at once.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing depot, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons afflicted with pains in the chest and limbs, together with loss of appetite, will be quickly relieved by using these marvelous remedies. Instances of speedy and permanent cures are of frequent occurrence.

[Advertisement.]

"IMPORTANT DISCOVERY."—"Stuttering and Stammering—The Cause and Cure," by Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, office No. 648 Broadway. No charge until perfect satisfaction is given. Hours 10 to 5 o'clock.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should b marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mail for the *City of Washington* will close on Saturday, April 7, at 10½ A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 6.—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Queenstown and Liverpool*—G. Barron, Mrs. Warrack, Messrs. E. Watkins, James Wood, J. Meerholz, C. Williams, Mr. Kautz, Mr. Pegram, W. M. Addey, W. Newman, H. Davidson and lady, Mr. and Mrs. James Philips and infant, Miss Dudley, Miss H. Dudley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 33	Sun sets.... 6 30	Moon sets.... 9 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 31	Gov. Island. 9 20	Hell Gate....10 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of Washington, Jeffrey, Liverpool, (U. S. M.,) J. G. Dale.

Ship Chase, Edwards, Charleston, G. Bulkley.

Bark Ariel, Chesman, Port-au Prince, ——.

Brigs Charles Miller, Brewer, Saguajia Grande, R. P. Buck & Co.; Titania, Appleby, Baltimore, Arrowsmith & Small; Republican, Covill, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Avondale, Dix, Ellsworth, C. & E. J. Peters; Brothers, Blasdell, Norfolk, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners Hernden, Gaskill, Washington, Brown De Rossett; W. A. Griffen, Borden, Grenada, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; New-Jersey, Vaname, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Electric Light, Hume, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Montezuma, Turner, Castine, R. P. Buck & Co.; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co; M. Stedman, Goodall, Fernandina, C. B. Dibble & Co.; Empire, Howell, Norfolk, ——; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, ——.

Sloop Gleaner, Coleman, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool March 21, via Queenstown 22, with mdse. and 347 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. March 21, at 11:50 A. M., passed the Rock; at noon, passed the Am. ship Delgany, bd. in; 10 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Edinburgh, bd. up Channel. March 28, lat. 47 56, lon. 36 43, at noon, passed steamship America, from Boston for Liverpool. Anchored at Quarantine at 8 A. M.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Washington, Alexandria, &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. and 323 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. She was 13 ds. in the Channel, with heavy weather, since then light winds and calms.

Ship Monsoon, (of New-Bedford,) Baker, Chemlela Bay, West Coast of Mexico, Dec. 21, with logwood, &c., to Galway, Casado & Teller.

Ship Pacific, Hull, New Orleans 11 ds., with sugar, beef, &c., to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Sardinia, Crocker, Liverpool 51 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Montauk, French, Sag Harbor 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Florida, (of Philadelphia,) Munday, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to John R. Dow. Sld. in co. with barks Osprey and D. Foster for New-York. The F. has experienced very heavy weather on the coast.

Bark J. C. Brune, (of Baltimore,) Gayle, Mayaguez, P. R., March 23, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with bark Mayflower, of and for New-Haven; brig L. and W. Armstrong, do., do.

Bark Warren, (of Baltimore,) Benthall, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has experienced strong northerly gales nearly the entire passage.

Bark Mallie Metcalf, (of Bangor,) Snow, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Merrimac, (of Portland,) Fitz, Cienfuegos 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Samuel Moselay, Jr., Holm, St. Marks 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Brig B. G. Chaloner, (of Machias,) Kenney, Ponce, P. R., March 17, with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Sld. in co. with schr. Charles Snow, for Mount Desert.

Brig Mechanic, (of Harpswell,) Marston, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig James Davis, (of Boston,) Staples, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, (of Lubec,) Harding, Rio Hache March 8, with hides, fustic, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stephens, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Susan Hall, (of Provincetown,) Dyer, Jacmel March 16, with logwood, coffee, &c., to R. Thackeray. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. J. W. Webster, Blake, Savannah 82 hours, with timber to W. B. Scranton.

Schr. Oscar Hawley, Hawley, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Chief, Pressey, Elizabethport, with coal for Somerset.

Schr. T. G. Cunningham, Cunningham, Norwalk 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Bush, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Amelia, Sanborn, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Banner, Ritch, Portland 7 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Norris, Norwalk 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Albert Field, Lawrence, Norwalk 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Jane F. Durfee, (of Fall River,) Davis, Attakapas 16 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Reliance, (Br.,) Nickerson, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to R. Burgess.

Schr. M. W. Lawson, Lawson, Virginia, with oysters.

SAILED—Steamship Montgomery, for Savannah. Ship Chace, for Charleston. Bark Lexington, for Galveston.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Bark E Foster, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Forest City, from Cardenas.
Brig New Era, (Br.,) from Nantes.
Brig Bedouin, of New-Glasgow.—All by steamtug Huntress.
Also, two barks and one brig unknown.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, April 6, Sunset—Ship London, for London, passed the Bar at 10½ P. M. One brig going out. N. N. W. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, April 6, Sunset—One of Cromwell's propellers south of the Highlands, bound in; no other vessels in sight. Wind moderate, N. W. Weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, April 6, Sunset—Ship Chase, passing down the Narrows. One bark and one brig coming up the Bay. Wind light, N. Weather clear.

NEWPORT, April 6.—Arr. schrs. Huntress, Locke, from Eastport for New-York; Benj. Brown, Warren, for do.; J. Grierson Holmes, Hole, for do.; Copy, Sandwich for do.; Isabella, Fa'mouth for do.; Leader, Wareham, for do.; James and Lucy, Lippican, for do.; A. P. & Y. Wheaton, Sandwich for Albany; Globe, Fall River for Philadelphia; J. O. Ireland, Baker, Boston for Stamford; Fred Warren, Combs, Bucksport for Fall River; sloop Aeronaut, Sandwich for New-York.

BOSTON, April 6—Arr. steamer City of New-York, Boggs, Norfolk; barks Vivid Light, Blanchard, Beyrout and Messina; Geo. Hughes, Duggan, Santa Cruz; brigs Pico, Teel, Messina; Martha Washington, Anderson, Cardenas.

PROVINCETOWN, April 5—Arr. schr. Kate McDonald, Porto Rico for New-York, leaking badly: lost deck load, (molasses,) split sails, stove bulwarks, boats, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—Below, steamers Kennebec, from New-York, and Cambridge, from Boston. Barks May Queen, from Rio Janeiro, and Rowena, from Porto Cabello.

NORFOLK, April 6—Schr. Alice, (Br.,) Rogers, bound to Philadelphia, is ashore near Hampton Roads, but will probably be got afloat.

NEWPORT, April 6.—Arr. schr. T. P. Abell, Bragg, from Albany for Portland. Passed up, bark Jane Lorett, Cook, from Glasgow for Providence.

Miscellaneous.

MISSING VESSEL.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the packet-ship Robert Kelly, which left Liverpool on the 20th of January, with a cargo of coal, bd. to this port. The vessel sld. on the 16th, but put back on the 18th, having been in collision with the ship Troy, of Rock Derry, (as previously reported.) The R. K. was built by Westervelt & Kelly, of this City, in 1850, 1,131 tons register, rates A 1, and owned by Messrs. Boyd & Hincken, and others. Valued at $40,000, and only partly insured.

ST. THOMAS, March 13.—The schr. Frederick Lawrence, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Arey, arr. here on the 9th, 28 ds. from Mobile, with both masts sprung, flying jib and mainsail split. All forward requires to be replaced by new.

The ship De Witt Clinton previously reported ashore on Squan, was, this morning, taken on the large sectional dock for examination. Her keel is gone, and she is somewhat strained, but considering the length of time she lay on the beach, she looks in good condition. The ship Parama, 1,139 tons register, is also on the great balance dock for repairs; she will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered. The ship Victoria is also on the small sectional for examination.

The ship Cornelius Grinnell, from Queenstown, arr. Thursday evening, has 37 passengers and two births during the voyage. She has sprung mainmast.

The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool, is detained at Quarantine, having a case of small pox among the steerage passengers. She will not probably be up to the City before Saturday evening.

Spoken, &c.

Abby and Elizabeth—brig, from Messina for Philadelphia, April 5, off Barnegat, by pilot-boat New-York, No. 8.

Centurion—ship, of New York, strg. W., March 27, in the Straits of Florida.

Grefol Berg—ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 86 ds. out, March 17, lat. 40 54, lon. 32.

Maria—ship, of New-York, from Baltimore for St. Jago de Cuba, March 29, lat. 28, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

At Chemlela Bay, West Coast of Mexico, Dec. 21, ship Uncoweh, Kirby, for Falmouth, ldg.; at Ypella, ship Rattler, Almy, for New-York, do.

At Ponce, P. R., March 17, bark Morning Star, for New-York next day; brigs Rainbow, do., do.; Xenophon, do., 5 ds.

At Mayaguez, P. R., March 23, brig Echo, of Baltimore, disch'g.

At Cardenas, March 27, brig Renshaw, Pierce, for New-York in 3 ds.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS, THIS DAY AND EVENING, AT NO. 494 BROADWAY.—The collection comprises over 100 subjects of interest and merit, consisting of landscapes, scenery, historical and figure pieces, mounted richly in gold-leaf frames. Sale commences at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD—AGREEable society in the evening the only indispensable requisite. Address, with full particulars, R. S., Box No. 109 Times Office.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

TREATY FOR THE CESSION OF SAVOY

EXCOMMUNICATION OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales to America.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, Capt. Brooks, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and touched at Queenstown on the 22d ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The new steamship *Canadian*, for Portland, left Liverpool about the same time as the *Kangaroo*.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 18th, and reached Liverpool at 7 P. M. on the 19th ult.

The steamer *Balbec* was to leave Liverpool for Halifax and New-York on the 24th, in place of the *Jura*.

The United States steamer *Iroquois* arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th from Genoa.

The United States corvette *San Jacinto*, from Teneriffe, arrived at Cadiz on the 9th of March.

The annexation of Savoy to France was generally regarded as an accomplished fact. The London *Times* admits that the Emperor Napoleon had gone so far that he could not in honor recede without a fight, and says that he must be permitted to carry off his prey.

It is asserted that all the appointments of prefects and other officials for Savoy had been completed in Paris.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes a letter from Turin, stating that the question of the annexation of Savoy had been definitively settled between France and Sardinia.

The Savoy Deputation, consisting of forty members, had arrived in Paris, and had been received by the Emperor.

A dispatch from Vienna announces that Austria will pronounce herself against any violation of the rights of Swiss neutrality guaranteed by treaties.

The treaty relative to the cession of Savoy is said to have been signed by France and Sardinia before the issue of M. Thouvenel's dispatch of the 14th March.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that the Pope had addressed a monitory to King Victor Emanuel, intimating that henceforth all relations between his Holiness and the Royal family must be considered as broken off. That his Majesty will understand *that he has openly violated the laws of the Church, and is formally excommunicated.* The Holy Father reserves to himself the duty of taking into consideration the interests of the Universal Church and the good Catholics of Piedmont, before proceeding to severer measures, which, in any event, weigh from henceforth upon the person of the King.

Le Nord says the moment the Pope's bull is fulminated, the Cities of Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Turin, Bologna, and Florence have agreed to illuminate, ane give the character of a national celebration to the event.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

FURTHER DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 19th ult., Mr. Kinglake rose to ask the noble lord the Foreign Secretary a question of which he had privately given notice; but, as he wished to make a short statement to the House, to put himself in order, he would conclude with a motion. He never rose to address the House with more pleasure than he did at that moment, [a laugh,] for he rejoiced to be able to say that, unless he had been deceived by a very inexplicable hoax, the news from Nice was of the most gratifying description. They had been told that the people of Nice anxiously desired to become annexed to the great empire of France, and that, if there might be a small group of persons in that country who perversely wished to remain attached to the throne of Sardinia, it was hardly tolerable that so insignificant a fraction of the population should be permitted to indulge in that malignant species of loyalty. Within the last hour and a half, however, he had received a telegram which informed him that the Municipal Council of Nice had voted to remain under the dominion of Sardinia, [cheers,] and had also declared that if France should insist that its remaining united to Sardinia was incompatible with the safety of the French frontier, then the Municipal Council of Nice anxiously prayed that their country might be an independent State. The telegram went on to say that a deputation had proceeded from Nice to Turin, to carry this decision thither, and it added that a vote of thanks had been given by the Municipal Council to three members of the English House of Commons, one of whom was the honorable member for Horsham, (Mr. S. Fitzgerald,) and another his honorable friend the member for Tamworth, (Sir R. Peel.) He hoped he might be permitted to congratulate his honorable friend on the extremely gratifying fact that the son of one whose voice once exercised a vast influence within these walls, and, through the House of Commons, over the whole of Europe, had been honored by the vote of thanks thus proffered to him. [Hear, hear.] The question of which he had given the noble lord notice he wished to ask in order to guide him with reference to his pending motion. Very naturally a good deal of anxiety had been evinced by honorable members as to the course he intended to take with regard to that motion. The truth was, the project for annexing Savoy and Nice had been so constantly passing into new phases that it had been exceedingly difficult for any gentleman charged with the duty of bringing forward a motion of this kind to know the exact time and the exact form for submitting it to the House. The communications they had received from her Majesty's Government on that subject had from time to time considerably varied. He did not say that in any taunting spirit, because it might be quite consistent with the fact and with the absence of divided opinions that one thing should be true on Tuesday and another on Friday. On Tuesday they were told by the noble lord at the head of the Government that he had every reason to suppose that the consent of the great Powers would be sincerely asked and sincerely abided by the Emperor of the French, and on Friday the noble lord the Foreign Secretary said that which went very far to dissipate that assurance. Under these circumstances, all he could state was that he trusted he should be able to place his motion before the House in such a shape as would tend to strengthen the hands of Her Majesty's Government. If, however, he found the conduct of the Government was not such as enabled him to put his motion in the form he would best like, he should not shrink from the duty of putting it in such a form as the justice of the case required. He must frankly add that he would feel relieved if any other honorable gentleman undertook the task which, by accident rather than by any seeking of his own, had become imposed upon him. The inquiries which he now wished to make of the noble lord were—first, whether Her Majesty's Government had received the appeal that was understood to have been addressed by the Swiss Government to the great Powers of Europe; secondly, whether Her Majesty's Government would give the statement contained in that appeal due consideration before they replied to the dispatch lately received from M. Thouvenel; and, lastly, whether Her Majesty's Government, before answering the note from the Swiss Government, would put themselves in communication with the other Powers to whom that note was also addressed, with a view, if possible, to arrive at some common action on the subject. He now begged to move the adjournment of the House.

Lord J. Russell—In answer to the first question put by the honorable member—viz.: whether the note from the Swiss Government has been received—I have to state that no note from the Swiss Government has yet been received. With regard to the other two questions, which relate to the future course which Her Majesty's Government will think fit to adopt, I have to appeal to the House for their forbearance. [Hear, hear.] I stated the other evening that a dispatch of great importance had been received from the French Government. Since that time we have received the intelligence which has reached my honorable friend—namely: that *the Swiss Government has determined, after an appeal to Paris and Turin, to send a note to all the great Powers of Europe with regard to the projected annexation of Savoy to France.* In these circumstances, I say, I ask the forbearance of this House to leave it to her Majesty's Government to deliberate freely and carefully on the answer they will return to any communication made to them. [Cheers.] It cannot but be that the answer given in this House would not be confined to this House, or even to this country; but it must go forth all over Europe that answers are given from day to day on the different phases which this negotiation assumes, and the result must be most prejudicial to the public service and most embarrassing to her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] The time will arrive when the whole conduct of her Majesty's Government will come before Parliament, and I must therefore ask the indulgence of the House if I decline to answer these questions. [Hear, hear.]

The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

THE PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS OF ANNEXATION.

The following forms a portion of the correspondence on the Savoy question, which appears in the London papers.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO EARL COWLEY.

Foreign Office, March 6, 1860.

My Lord: M. de Persigny called upon me to-day, and read to me a dispatch of M. Thouvenel, on the subject of Savoy, in answer to my dispatch to your lordship, of the 13th ult. M. Thouvenel directed M. de Persigny to leave me a copy of the dispatch, if I desired it; but as there was nothing new in the arguments, although very ably put, and as I did not wish to continue a barren controversy, I did not ask for a copy. I wish your lordship, however, to ascertain from M. Thouvenel *in what manner the promise of the Emperor that the great Powers shall be consulted is to be carried into effect.* Is there to be a previous vote in Savoy and in Nice? If that vote is unfavorable to separation, will the project fall to the ground? If it is favorable, will the proposed cession, by the King of Sardinia, of Savoy and Nice, be submitted to the great Powers? To what do the terms *réclamer* and *revendiquer*, in the Emperor's speech, allude? Are they intended to apply to the term between 1814 and 1815, or to the period between 1792 and 1814?

I am, etc., J. RUSSELL.

EARL COWLEY TO LORD J. RUSSELL.

Paris, March 9.

I was surprised, on calling this morning on M. Thouvenel, to find that he had been for two days in possession of M. de Cavour's reply to that part of his Excellency's dispatch of the 24th, which related to the annexation of Savoy to France. I proceeded, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's dispatch of the 6th inst., to ask his Excellency in what manner the promise of the Emperor,—that the Great Powers should be consulted in this matter,—is to be carried into effect. M. Thouvenel replied that the Sardinian Government having declared that they would not object to the annexation of Savoy to France if such should be the wish of the Savoyards themselves, he was about to draw up a dispatch which would be addressed to the Imperial representatives at the Courts, parties to the treaties of 1815, explaining the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the reasons why it was considered that these wishes should be acceded to. His Excellency thought that this dispatch would be sent off on Tuesday or Wednesday next. With regard to your Lordship's second question, whether there should be a previous vote in Savoy and Nice, M. Thouvenel replied that *the Imperial Government adhered to the principle of consulting the wishes of the inhabitants of those two countries.* In what manner and at what period this appeal was made he could not now state; but, as at present advised, he should say that *the communication to the Powers would precede the vote.* He reserved to himself, however, to act in this matter as circumstances might require. Should the vote be unfavorable, he had no hesitation, in reply to your Lordship's third question, in stating that *the project of annexation would fall to the ground.* Your Lordship's fourth question is answered under the first. To your Lordship's inquiry as to the period to which the terms *reclamer* and *revendiquer*, used in the Emperor's speech, allude, Mr. Thouvenel replied, to no particular period whatever. The Emperor considered that the new order of things about to be established in Italy gave him the right to protect the French frontier; and it was in virtue of this right, which it seemed to him he possessed, that his Majesty made use of the words in question. In the course of the conversation, M. Thouvenel, in reply to an observation which fell from me, said that the Imperial Government would of course receive with due consideration, and scrupulously examine, any arguments or advice which might be given in answer to the communication which he was about to make to the Great Powers.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO AMERICA.

WHERE HE SHOULD GO, AND WHOM HE SHOULD SEE.

From the London Times, March 20.

One of the most inveterate traditions of our fathers was the immobility of Royalty. That the King should remain habitually within a certain radius of his capital, and never go beyond it, except for the purpose of making a solemn and formal visit to some loyal province, was with the latter sovereigns of the House of Hanover almost an article of faith. The first two Georges were, of course constantly running over to Germany; but when the Prince, who, born and educated in the country, "gloried in the name of Briton," came to the throne, the Tycoon of Japan was almost as immovable. This may have been partly the result of natural sluggishness of mind, but it was, perhaps, more an imitation of French and Spanish Royalty, which had then reached the extreme of absurd punctiliousness. Whatever the cause, George III. was content to oscillate all his life between London and Windsor, and an excursion to Weymouth was the most formidable journey which he ever attempted. His son and successor never visited either Scotland or Ireland until he had ascended the throne, at the age of nearly 60 years. King William, though he had seen the world in his youth, was almost as stationary after he had ceased to be a midshipman. It cannot be doubted that much of the narrowness of these Sovereigns, and the despotic tendencies of the first two, arose from their having seen so little of the world, and even of the country they were to govern. In the age before railways, the greatest Lords were content to pass much of their time in residences almost suburban, being deterred by the enormous expense from transferring their households frequently to Northumberland or Derbyshire and back. The Sovereign encouraged this dislike of locomotion by his example, and, in spite of grand tours in his youth, the English Milord could not be said to be a really traveled man.

Now, however, Englishmen go everywhere, in Europe and in the East, and Royalty is about to lead them to a field which, if not untrodden, is less known than it should be. *The Prince of Wales is likely to make American travel popular by his intended visit to Canada.* For the first time since the discovery of America, an heir apparent to the British Crown is to cross the Atlantic, and, in his character as the future ruler of this Empire, receive the respects of one of its most flourishing provinces. Other Princes have visited the Western World in military or naval capacities. The father of her present Majesty held high command there. But the unity of the Empire and the *status* of British North America as a great allied province, and not a mere dependent "plantation," will for the first time be recognized when Albert, Prince of Wales, sets foot on its shores. The Governor-General, in opening the Canadian Parliament, announced the approaching visit, and the satisfaction of all classes has since been loudly expressed. The people of the North American Colonies are prepared to receive the Prince of Wales with every demonstration of regard. Not only as a tribute to his station as the future head of the greatest Commonwealth in the world, but as the representative of a rule which has conferred immense benefits on the provinces, the Canadian people will give him welcome. For twenty years the progress of the North American Colonies has been such as to surpass even the rapid growth of the neighboring States. Her present Majesty's accession to the throne found the Canadians deeply discontented, and, as it is now admitted, not without cause. Insurrection followed, blood was shed, and our evil-wishers all over the world raised their raven croak, as usual, on the inevitable dismemberment of the British Empire. But the folly of seventy years before was not to be repeated; justice was preferred as a remedy to the employment of Hessians, and the policy of conciliation produced not only quiet, but loyalty. Since those menacing days the prosperity of the Provinces has been almost uninterrupted. The reign of Victoria has seen what may be called a nation grow up on the banks of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. The population of the Provinces has more than doubled, and their wealth has increased in a far greater proportion. Wise negotiations have broken down the commercial barriers between them and the United States, and allowed the creation of a most thriving trade. British capital, instead of seeking investment among decaying Spaniards or faithless Orientals, has been able to develop the resources of a people which is one with our own. The country is now traversed by railways; the most astonishing engineering work of the age has been constructed within its territory by the genius of Stephenson; steamers of great speed and capacity are built for the direct service of the Colonies, and everything promises that the prosperity which is to come will be as permanent as great. Nor have the Canadians failed to appreciate their political advantages. Under the protection of the United Kingdom they have become a nation without any of the burdens and perils of nationality. Like men standing on the shore while ships are battling with the waves, they are able to look on the struggles which convulse the neighboring Union. That Canada is anxious for admission into the sisterhood of American Republics is an assertion that the most reckless orator would hardly now make. The people of the provinces are independent enough in their way, and would, no doubt, fiercely resent any assumption of undue power by England. But as long as the mother country rules with kindness and moderation, the Canadians are not likely to mix themselves up with the feuds of Slavery, or throw in their lot with a people who confess that their own future destiny is dark and troubled.

It would, however, be a matter of regret if the Prince of Wales, satisfied with the homage of the Canadians, should neglect to visit the Republic which now plays so great a part in the world. We do not, of course, anticipate in any case that the Prince would return to England without having set foot on the United States' territory; but there are different ways of visiting a country, and, as none repays attentive observation more than the American Republic, so none is likely to be so ill understood by a mere flying tourist. America is not a country of museums and palaces, to be "done" in so many days with a *Murray's Handbook*. Its interest consists in its people, in the phases of civilization through which they are passing, in the political and commercial activity which they display, in their energy and restlessness, their greatness and their weaknesses. Although we cannot expect that a youth in his nineteenth year should be able to appreciate the American Commonwealth, yet *we feel sure that a journey through the United States and some association with the people would not be lost labor.* Of a kind and courteous reception the son of Queen Victoria may be very sure. The interest of Americans in the descendants of the former ruler of their country is second only to that of Englishmen themselves, and, whatever may have been formerly the case, the feeling is now one of good will and sympathy. The Prince of Wales might find both instruction and recreation in a visit to the Atlantic cities, whether it be New-York, in all its ambitious and span-new splendor, or its more quiet rivals. There is much to be learnt from a few weeks of such travel—more than a Royal personage may ever afterwards have an opportunity of learning. One who is called to such high destinies, and who will have such opportunities of directing the tastes of his countrymen, may advantageously study the progress in the arts of life by a people thrown, as it were but yesterday, on the shores of a new continent, a progress not less wonderful than their commercial prosperity. *If the Prince of Wales should further visit the President of the United States at Washington, the courtesy will, we feel sure, be appreciated, and tend to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries.*

DEATH OF MRS. JAMESON, THE WRITER.

From the London Times, March 20.

We record with much regret the death, after a few days' illness, of Mrs. Jameson, the authoress, whose literary works were of a high class in art and social science, and who has left friends, not only in her own country, but in almost every capital in Europe, to lament her loss. Mrs. Jameson was the eldest daughter of Mr. Murphy, painter in ordinary to the Princess Charlotte, a well-known artist in the early part of the present century. She married Mr. Robert Jameson, the late Vice-Chancellor of Canada, whom she survived six years. Her literary labors commenced with the *Diary of an Ennuyée* in 1826, followed by numerous volumes on various subjects of biography and art. Her principal and most popular publications were her *Characteristics of Women*, chiefly studies from Shakespeare; *Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad, Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada.* The latter work she regarded as peculiarly a record of her own social views and convictions. In 1842 she published the *Hand-Book to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London*, which was the first of a series of artistic works of subsequent production,—viz.: on *Sacred and Legendary Art, Legends of the Monastic Orders, Legends of the Madonna, &c.* One of her last publications was a revised and enlarged edition of *Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters*, published by Mr. Murray. For two years past she had been engaged on a laborious and elaborately illustrated work announced by Messrs. Longman, and nearly completed, the "History of our Lord and of his Precursor, St. John the Baptist, with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament as represented in Christian Art." In the completion of this labor she had revisited Italy and passed several months in Rome and other continental cities. As an art-critic Mrs. Jameson was almost unrivaled. She appreciated and expounded not only technical excellence, but the inward meaning of works of art; the relations they bear to the history of art itself, and the history of nations among whom they were created. But her intellectual excellence extended in other and nobler directions—in a deep interest in all social and moral questions, as evidenced in her printed lectures on "Sisters of Charity at Home and Abroad," and the "Communion of Labor," prefaced by an earnest and eloquent introduction. In this late and small volume she considers the practical side of English life—treating of labor, of charity, of education, of the condition of her own sex, of our criminal laws and reformatory institutions. At the meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at Bradford, in October last, she attended the sections with the deepest interest and attention, and any brief observations she made were received with marked respect. Mrs. Jameson's illness was of a few days' duration only. After a visit to the Reading Room of the British Museum she complained of a cold, and in two or three days a severe attack of bronchitis succeeded, from the effects of which she never rallied, expiring on the evening of Saturday, the 17th inst.

HUMBOLDT AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The London *Athenæum* contains a review of the extraordinary volume of correspondence of the late Baron Humboldt. In the volume is a letter from Prince Albert, acknowledging the receipt of Humboldt's *Kosmos*. "Unfortunately," says the *Athenæum*, "this last contains an expression which Humboldt, not being perhaps in the best of humors when he wrote about it to Varnhagen, has turned into ridicule. The Prince Consort concludes his letter thus: 'May heaven, "whose circling seas of light and star-terraces" you so nobly describe, preserve you still for many years to your country, the world, and the *Kosmos* itself, in undisturbed freshness both of body and soul. This is the sincere wish of your entirely devoted, Albert.' Upon this, Humboldt remarks to Varnhagen that 'the Prince makes me speak of "circling seas of light and star-terraces," a Coburgh variation on my text and *quite English* from Windsor, where there are nothing but terraces.' He then goes on to state that once in the *Kosmos* he used the word 'star-carpet,' for which the Prince has substituted 'star-terraces'—an offence which, we think, need not have been visited with any severity. The Prince Consort was evidently no favorite with Humboldt, who complains of him in this very letter for want of politeness towards him some years previously when at Stolzenfels. On that occasion, he says, the Prince asked him to present a copy of the *Kosmos*, which Humboldt, of course, did, and 'the Prince,' he says, 'had the politeness not to thank me.' The Prince's letter to him he characterizes as a 'wooden, weak epistle,' and he is even vexed at the Prince sending him a copy of Chatterwood's *Views of Central America*—'a book,' he says, 'that I purchased myself two years ago; a fine edition of Byron would have been far more agreeable.' In all this we think the natural philosopher tart and crotchetty. A more suitable literary gift than Chatterwood's *Views* for a Prince to make to such a traveler as Humboldt does not occur to our mind. How was the Prince to know that the philosopher would have preferred an edition of Byron? He thinks it singular, also, that no mention is made of the Queen in Prince Albert's letter, and concludes, quite gratuitously, as it appears to us, that it is because his 'book of nature' is not sufficiently Christian in its tone to secure her commendation. 'You see,' he says, 'how severely I can judge when princes write.' In another letter to Varnhagen, in reply to one in which his correspondent objects to the severity of his strictures upon Prince Albert, he still girds at the Prince, whom he calls 'the Man of the Star-Terraces,' and affirms, when he was with him at Stolzenfels, the Prince remarked to him, 'I know that you have great sympathy for the suffering Russian-Poles, which is a pity, for the Poles deserve our sympathy as little as the Irish.' '*Mihi dixit!*' he exclaims, 'and this is the beautiful husband of Great Britain's Queen!' We very much doubt the accuracy of Humboldt's memory upon this point. The words attributed to the Prince Consort do not seem to be in his style. There is a vexation and unfairness in all Humboldt's remarks upon the Prince that will make his admirers regret that they should ever have been published under his name."

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th of March, Lord Teynham moved a resolution, declaring that it is expedient in the election of members of Parliament that the votes of the electors be taken by secret ballot.

The Duke of Newcastle opposed the motion, and argued that publicity is an essential element of freedom, and that the ballot adopted in America is not a secret voting at all.

The motion was lost by a vote of 4 yeas to 39 nays.

In the House of Commons Mr. Kinglake put some questions to the Government as to the affairs of Savoy and Nice, and announced that he had just received a telegram from Nice to the effect that the Municipal Council of that place had voted to remain annexed to Sardinia, or failing that, to be created an independent State.

Lord John Russell protested against these daily inquiries, and claimed the indulgence of the House until such time as Government was prepared to fully explain its foreign policy.

His Lordship then moved the second reading of the Reform bill.

Mr. Disraeli spoke in opposition to the measure, and asserted that it would give the predominant power to the lower classes. He condemned the bill as premature and mischievous, and hoped the Government would withdraw it.

Mr. Bright was the principal speaker in support of the bill. He admitted that it was not all that he could desire, but thought it was desirable to proceed by degrees.

The debate was adjourned.

On the 20th, in the House of Commons, Mr. H. Berkley made his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill providing for taking votes by ballot. After some debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 147 to 254.

It is announced that the squadron to convoy the Prince of Wales to Canada on his forthcoming visit will consist of the screw-steamer *Hero*, 91 guns; the *Ariadne*, screw, 26 guns; the *Flying Fish*, screw, 6 guns; and the royal paddle-yacht *Osborne*. The Prince will take his passage out and home in the *Hero*, one of the finest vessels of her class in the Navy. The yacht *Osborne* will be retained for services on the coasts and rivers of Canada.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the subject, expresses a hope that the Prince after visiting Canada will make a tour through the United States, where he may be sure of a generous welcome; and if he should visit the President at Washington the *Times* feels sure the courtesy will be appreciated, and the act will tend to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries.

Florence Nightingale was so seriously ill that prayers were offered up for her in the various garrison chapels of England.

Mrs. Jamieson, the authoress, died on the 17th ult.

At a meeting of the Red Sea Telegraph Company the completion of the line to India was formally announced. It was likewise stated that in the course of a couple of months the Mediterranean line is expected to be finished, when London will be in direct communication with Calcutta.

Lord Derby had been examined concerning the Galway mail contract by the Committee of the House of Commons having the subject under investigation. He explained the objects which the Government had in view in granting the contract.

FRANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Paris papers publish the following, dated Anibes, 20th: "The Nice contingent of the Italian army of reserve has left by steamer for Genoa. In spite of the cession of Nice to France, the soldiers were shouting 'Vive la France,' and 'Vive l'Empereur.' The population anxiously and impatiently awaits the annexation."

The treaty relative to the cession of Savoy and Nice was signed at Turin before M. Thouvenel addressed his circular note of the 14th to the Foreign Powers, who signed the final act at Vienna. The object of this note is to disengage from the question of the cession of Savoy, (spontaneously agreed to by the King of Sardinia,) not only the question of the guaranteed neutrality of Switzerland, but also the principle of natural boundaries. M. Thouvenel explains the reasons which reduce the cession to a simple rectification of frontiers. He expresses, therefore, in the name of the French Government, a hope that the Powers who have signed the final act of Vienna will appreciate the considerations set forth in his note with the same friendly feelings with which the communication of the new territorial arrangements concerted between France and Sardinia has been made to them. The object of M. Thouvenel's note is not to consult Europe, and still less to admit the protests which may be made by Foreign Powers, but simply to communicate to them that the annexation has been resolved upon.

The Emperor presided on the 20th at a Council of Ministers, at which the question of exempting sugars from duty was considered.

A report was current that the French troops had entered Savoy, but it proved to be unfounded.

The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, states that the Second and Third Dragoons have received orders to be in readiness to leave Lyons between the 25th March and the 5th of April. Their destination is unknown, but presumed to be Savoy.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, the relations of France and England were not in a very satisfactory state.

The camp at Chalons this year is to consist of 60,000 men under Marshal McMahon.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says it was reported that a French diplomatic manifesto would shortly appear, in which all designs upon the Rhine frontier will be expressly disclaimed, and the inference will be repudiated that because France for special reasons now adds two small parcels of territory to her Empire, she therefore means to set a precedent for claiming what are called natural frontiers.

It is stated that the export duty on rags, which the French Government proposes to substitute for the absolute prohibition hitherto in force, will amount to about 100 per cent. on the price of common rags, and 50 per cent. on the price of the best quality.

The provisions of the Commercial Treaty between France and England were in full operation, and the export of French goods to England on a large scale had already commenced. Commercial men in France were said to be realizing daily the advantages of the treaty.

The *Moniteur* publishes a list of persons who have been decorated with the ribbon of the legion of honor for services rendered to the army in Italy.

The Paris Flour market was dull and drooping, and in order to effect sales holders had made a reduction of 1f. per sack. The price of Wheat was well maintained.

The Paris Bourse had been flat and rather lower Rentes closed on the 20th at 67.90.

ITALY.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN NAPLES.

The following dispatches are published in the London papers:

MR. ELLIOT TO LORD J. RUSSELL.

(Received March 8.)

Naples, March 2.

My Lord: A short time ago I forwarded to your Lordship a copy of a circular from the Minister of Police, directing the Intendants to arrest, without hesitation, the persons against whom there might be even simple grounds for suspicion.

The Government have now shown themselves determined to go a step further, and yesterday proceeded to arrest men upon whom no suspicon of taking part in any conspiracy can fall.

Of the number of persons arrested I can give your Lordship no accurate information, though I am told they are numerous in the middle and lower classes, but among my own friends or acquaintances, and belonging to the highest families, I can count five who have either been actually arrested or else have found safety in concealment; these are: The Prince Torella, the Marquis de Bella, (brother to Prince Torella,) Prince Camporeale, Duke Proto, Marquis Vulcano.

Prince Torella received a letter desiring him to attend at the Prefecture of the Police, which he did, nothing doubting, and was there told to consider himself under arrest, and to have his preparations made for leaving the kingdom the following morning. He made no resistance, but asked leave to be allowed to return home to make his preparations, and to take leave of a very aged mother; but this indulgence was refused him, nor could he obtain any information with regard to the crime imputed to him.

The arrest, however, of the Prince, and the universal conviction that no justification could be given for it, produced so great an effect upon all classes that the same night he was set at liberty and allowed to return home.

We are now told that it was all a mistake!

His brother, the Marquis Bella, eluded the pursuit of the police, but it has been conveyed to him that he must leave the country.

Prince Camporeale likewise succeeded in hiding himself, but he has since been allowed to return home; and, in his case, like that of Prince Torella, the order for the arrest is now said to be a mistake.

Duke Proto and Marquis Vulcano have been arrested and ordered into exile without trial or examination.

There are likewise two Marquises Monte Rossi, and the MM. Vacca, De Simone, and two De Philippe, summarily ordered into exile. Of the two last-named gentlemen, one is a lawyer, and the other an *employé* of the Government, and both leave behind them families depending entirely upon them for their means of subsistence, and who will now be left penniless and dependent upon charity.

During the afternoon and night of yesterday the town was patrolled, and the troops kept under arms, but no sort of disturbance took place, though the Government affirm that they had positive proof that there was to be a dangerous demonstration, and that a seditious handbill had been posted up.

Whatever evidence may be sufficient to satisfy the Government of the existence of plots or conspiracies, it is certain that the proofs are not such as would bear the light; but the denunciation of spies are received as conclusive, and the accused are summarily ordered into banishment, untried and unheard.

I will inform your Lordship by the messenger on Tuesday of the steps I have taken with the hitherto vain hope of inducing the Government to pause in a course which, if persisted in, must finally lead to the destruction of the King and of his dynasty.

I have, &c., HENRY ELLIOT.

MR. ELLIOT TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

(Received March 13.)

Naples, March 3.

My Lord: I took the earliest opportunity of seeing M. Carafa, to inquire the cause of the arrests mentioned in my dispatch of yesterday's date, and to ask whether the country was in so eminently critical a state as to call for such extreme measures, directed against men who could scarcely be seriously suspected of conspiracy or treason.

M. Carafa repeated, as he has so often done before, that the Government felt no uneasiness, but that they had received undoubted information of the intention of the partisans of annexation to Sardinia of making a demonstration which it would have been necessary to suppress by force; and that, to avoid bloodshed, the preventive measures which I had alluded to had been taken; and his Excellency triumphantly pointed to the tranquillity with which the day had passed as conclusive evidence in favor of the course adopted.

I said that, of course, if the Government had the proof which he said they possessed of a conspiracy to violate the law, they could not be blamed for arresting the persons implicated; but I trusted there was no truth in the report that those persons, instead of being openly brought to trial, where their guilt or innocence might be proved in the face of day, were to be summarily transported or exiled without trial or examination.

To my regret, however, M. Carafa replied that such was the decision of the Government; for that, although they had proofs sufficient to satisfy themselves of the guilt of the persons arrested, the evidence was not such as would procure a conviction in a Court of justice.

"In plainer words," I answered, "you have resolved to accept as conclusive the denunciations of spies whom you dare not bring face to face with the accused," and this, without apparent shame, M. Carafa frankly admitted to be the state of the case, repeating that he was aware they could not procure a legal conviction, but that they had no doubt whatever of the guilt of the accused.

I asked whether he or any one else could believe that a man like Prince Torella would be a leader in a seditious but childish demonstration, and he at once replied that he did not believe it, and that the Prince's arrest had been an "error" which was speedily remedied.

I begged M. Carafa not to talk of a man in Prince Torella's position being arrested by mistake, for that the only "error" which was evident was a miscalculation of the effect upon the public which had been produced by the arrest.

I asked whether Prince Camporeale, who had concealed himself, was a dangerous character, and with regard to him I was told that I might convey to him the assurance that he might return home without being molested.

I then said that the Marquis de Bella had been told that if he gave himself up he should receive passports for the frontier, but that he dared not put himself in the hands of the police, as innocence no longer protected a man from punishment in a country where he is not allowed to disprove the charges brought against him; and M. Carafa empowered me to convey to him the promise that he would be allowed to leave the country.

I used all the arguments in my power to persuade the Government to pause in the fatal course in which they have embarked, and I especially pointed out that at a moment when the Administration is without a President or head, the odium of those measures would fall direct upon the King himself, and I concluded by saying that as I felt convinced that the destruction both of His Majesty and of the dynasty is inevitable unless wiser counsels are listened to, I would beg him to request for me the honor of an audience, in order that when the catastrophe arrives I may not have upon my conscience the reflection that I had not done all in my power to save an inexperienced Sovereign from impending ruin.

M. Carafa promised to convey my request to the King, but I have not yet received an answer.

The French and Spanish Ministers have held the same language as myself.

I have, &c., HENRY ELLIOT.

RECENT ACTS OF OPPRESSION.

Naples, Wednesday, March 14. (*via* Genoa.)

Six Neapolitans have been sent into exile. Other Neapolitans have been informed that they may remain at Naples. The Court of Vienna has disapproved of the severe measures which were intended. An Austrian General has arrived at Naples. The Ambassadors of the Western Powers have given advice to the King.

Letters from Naples speak of continued agitation, and popular manifestations on the frontiers. The Ambassadors of the Western Powers had given advice to the King. The Austrian Government had disapproved of the severe measures which were intended, and an Austrian General had arrived a Naples.

Gen. Filanghieri had resigned, and Prince Casaro had succeeded him as President of the Council.

THE ANNEXATION OF CENTRAL ITALY.

From the London Times, March 20.

The King of Sardinia has taken the step for which he has so long been preparing. He has laid his hands upon the patrimony of St. Peter. Modena and Parma had already been allowed to gravitate to the forming mass of Italian power, and the mere appearance of the decree which annexed them to Sardinia would have caused but slight sensation. But this formal State paper is accompanied by a declaration which startles many who have accustomed themselves to believe that there was a real power latent under the threatenings and lamentations that came to us from Rome. This King of a half-formed kingdom, ostentatiously deserted by his great protector, denounced as a sacrilegious robber by all the adherents of the old Papacy throughout Christendom, and bitterly hated by every nation which, like Austria and Spain, makes religious bigotry the spring of its civil system, *advances as calmly to seize a province of the States of the Church as an English soldier would walk up to take a jewel out of the head of an Indian idol.* When Farini lays before Victor Emanuel the result of the suffrages, his master declares his acceptance "not only of the States of Modena and Parma, but also of the Romagna, which has already separated itself from the Papal Government." Imitating the promptitude of his great confederate, the King of Sardinia has probably already put his troops in motion to take possession of his new province. There is always great virtue in possession, but at this crisis an accomplished fact is especially strong in its inertness. Who shall now move a Sardinian garrison out of Bologna? What voice will be strong enough to call to arms the jaded and exhausted States whose zeal for the priesthood has already well nigh eaten them up? Rumors are passing from mouth to mouth how the zealots and the bigots and the perverts, and how others who are neither zealous nor perverted, but who are only curious in rare ceremonials, are packing up for a journey to Rome, in the hope of seeing the unwonted forms of an excommunication of a Sovereign Prince. Victor Emanuel must have calculated the effect of such a fulmination before he affronted it, and must have convinced himself that among his own Italian subjects it would be but a byword and a jest. The faithful Savoyards, who might have had scruples of conscience in obeying an excommunicated Sovereign, are transferred to an Emperor who is, happily, in the bosom of the Church; but as to the people of Lombardy, Mocena, Parma, and the Romagna, any public act which may mark the hostility between their new Sovereign and their ancient tyrant, or the ally of their ancient tyrant, will be to them a claim to their confidence and affection. Moreover, these imprecations would have an unexpected acknowledgment if the same curses which should expel Victor Emanuel from the pale of the Church, should also scare the French army from the City of Rome. It is clear that Victor Emanuel has ascertained either *that these thunderbolts will not fall, or else that he can afford to despise them.*

However, Massaroni himself could not pocket a booty with more politeness than does Victor Emanuel accept the Romagna. The expression of Sardinia's "deep devotion" must be very gratifying to the Holy Father when, looking round upon his new Austrian levies, he comes to the conclusion that they are not numerous enough to chastise his affectionate but rather predatory son. When the King declares that he is ready to defend the independence of the Supreme Minister of religion he must inspire great confidence in the College of Cardinals, and when he promises to pay homage to the Sovereignty of the Pope he is probably as welcome as a gang of housebreakers who should ransack your cellars and drink your health in the contents of your best bins. But there are some few words in this speech, which we print elsewhere, that have a smack of real flavor. The King promises "to contribute to the splendor of the Papal Court." Now, as Victor Emanuel cannot be so cruel or so lost to all care for his own personal convenience as to propose appearing at the Papal Court, and discharging this promise of contributing to its splendor by his own personal *éclat*, he must mean that he will contribute in money. He might propose to himself, not only to acknowledge the titular suzerainty of Pio Nono, but also to pay him an annual tribute. If such should be the intention of this very determined marauder, *the Pope might do many a worse thing than forego his very problematical expedient of excommunication, and accept the position offered him.* The homage is, indeed, not a very substantial matter, but perhaps it may go for something with St. Peter; the money, however, is a very serious advantage; and, although we may have every admiration for that fervid zeal which has enabled Dr. Cullen to collect from the Irish people for the service of the Pope nearly as much money as they pay weekly for traveling along some six miles of railway, yet, upon the whole, a regular stipend paid annually from the Treasury at Turin or Bologna will be a much safer income to count upon than all the Peter's pence that can be extracted from the pockets of the faithful.

The Romagna is gone from the Pope as irrevocably as Savoy is gone from Sardinia—we will not yet add Nice to this category, although we have not much hope that the municipal council of that city, even with the aid of the three Englishmen whom they have acknowledged as their champions, will be long able to struggle against absorption. In this speech Victor Emanuel says nothing of Tuscany, but it is now pretty certain that, with some very trifling condition, Tuscany must follow and that the work is done. The two great adventurers who, twelve months ago, went out together to carve new fortunes in Italy, have now, then, got all that they for the present intend to sieze. *They have not only obtained their booty, but they have secured it.* Their victims complain, indeed, but promise to acquiesce. Austria undertakes solemnly that, if nothing more be taken from her, she will make no effort to regain what she has lost. She will fight for Venetia to the last, but, if Sardinia will only leave her alone, she will be content. The process of disturbance being over, the process of consolidation is about to follow. Venetia has, indeed, been left in bondage; and we must all feel sorry for that beautiful city and that lively race. But there is no hope for her at present; and, although placed by events beyond the Italian pale, she will contribute not a little to the consummation of that unity in which she is not to share. This Kingdom of Northern Italy has yet its trials to go through before the States of which it is composed shall have lost all municipal feelings of rivalry and independence. It may yet be not without its uses that, when Milan feels jealous, or Florence thinks slightly of Turin, or unpopular Ministers stir the hot blood of these Italian races, Venetia may be there as a monument and as a warning. These are not reflections satisfactory to Venice, but they embody the necessities of the present crisis and they counsel Sardinia, while she gathers together her acquired booty, to be satisfied to enjoy it in peace. That this is the policy of Sardinia, and the true interest of those provinces of Italy which are thus happily emancipated from thraldom, is manifest; but no moderation in the rulers of Northern Italy will give promise of peace to the whole of that Peninsula. Vesuvius itself is not so full of fire as is the country which will now be divided from Sardinia only by a narrow strip, inhabited by discontented subjects of the Pope. *Some great convulsion in the Kingdom of Naples is at this moment only a question of months or days.* What has been foretold for some time past by travelers, and especially by our correspondent in that city, is now openly predicted by Ambassadors and Ministers of State. Lord John Russell writes freely to the doomed young King, that "the exasperation caused by oppression is the parent of plots, assassinations, conspiracies and insurrections," convincing evidence of which is every day forced upon the knewledge of our agents and Consuls. England, France, and even Spain are vainly attempting to mitigate the ferocity of this petty Neapolitan despot; not so much, perhaps, as Mr. Elliot and Lord John Russell say in their dispatches, "to save an inexperienced Sovereign from impending ruin,"—for no Englishman can seriously care what may happen to such a Sovereign—but to avert a convulsion which may disturb the peace of other and more important States. We are hoping that we have tracked to its conclusion a signal revolution in the fortunes of Italy, and we are counseling the Italians to consolidate what they have gained; but we have no encouragement to cry "Peace" while the King of Naples oppresses his people with what even a Minister of State is compelled to call "a misgovernment which has scarcely a parallel," and while his victims are calling aloud for succor to their brethren who have achieved their own freedom. There are great destinies for Italy yet unrolled, but Victor Emanuel has need of prudence as well as chivalry if he would play his part in them successfully to the end.

MISCELLANEOUS ITALIAN NEWS.

Signor Farini arrived at Turin on Sunday, the 18th, and was forthwith presented to the King. Signor Farini said: "I have the honor to place in the hands of your Majesty the legal documents containing the returns of the universal suffrage of the people of Æmelia. May your Majesty deign to receive them with favor, as a token of gratitude and confidence."

The King replied: "This manifestation of the National will is so universal and so spontaneous, that it confirms to Europe, at a different time, and under altered conditions, the vote already expressed by the National Assemblies of Æmelia. This manifestation completes the proofs of the order, perseverance, patriotism and wisdom, by which those people have merited universal sympathy and esteem. I accept their solemn vote, and henceforth will be proud to call them my people. In uniting to my ancient provinces not only the States of Modena and Parma, but also the Romagna, which has already separated itself from the Papal Government, I do not intend to fail in my deep devotedness to the chief of the Church. I am ready to defend the independence necessary to the supreme minister of religion, the Pope, to contribute to the splendor of his Court, and to pay homage to his sovereignty. Our Parliament, in receiving the representative of Central Italy, will assure prosperity, liberty, and independence to the new kingdom."

The official *Gazette* publishes a Royal Decree, annexing the Province of Æmelia to Sardinia. Another Royal Decree convokes the Electoral Assemblies of the Æmelian Provinces for the 25th March, and another Decree appoints fifteen new Senators.

Nothing decisive had taken place relative to the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont. The Tuscan Assembly had dissolved.

The Paris *Patrie* states that 50,000 men were about to be levied in Tuscany, and 25,000 in the Æmelian Provinces, thereby increasing the Sardinian army to nearly 300,000 men.

It was asserted that Piedmont would contract a loan of 150,000,000 francs.

The Director of the public debt of Rome had gone to Brussels to contract a loan of ten million francs. The Government of Rome had authorized the importation of wheat and flour into the Pontificial ports in the Mediteranean.

A great manifestation took place at the Vatican on the 16th, in favor of the Pope.

It was said at Vienna that the French troops at Rome would retire to Cevita Vecchia if the Pope excommunicated Victor Emanuel. Another report from Vienna is, that the Neapolitan troops will at once enter the Papal States if the Sardinians take possession of the Romagna.

GERMANY.

A telegram from Hamburgh announces that Hanover had proposed an indemnity as the basis of negotiations in the universal conferences concerning the redemption of the Stade dues. England had refused to agree to the amount proposed, but negotiations were being continued.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Saturday, March 17.

In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet Prussia gave her vote in reference to the affairs of Electoral Hesse.

Prussia demanded the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1831, after being submitted to examination by the Federal Diet.

The Committee of the Affairs of Electoral Hesse presented their report to-day.

The majority of the Committee proposed that the petition of the Second Chamber of Hesse should be dismissed; stating as reason the incompetency of the Diet. The minority declared that it could not join in this proposal.

AUSTRIA.

THE STATE OF HUNGARY.

Vienna, Friday, March 16.

The *Weiner Zeitung* gives the following account of a political demonstration which was yesterday made at Pesth:

"According to advices from Pesth about 200 students, who had in vain attempted to force their way into several churches in the course of the morning of the 15th of March, went to the cemetery in the Franzenstadt. The crowd was desired quietly to disperse, but, as no attention was paid to the official summons, the police, in order to prevent further excesses, was obliged to arrest several persons.

"In consequence of this measure the crowd began to move towards the Kerepesch Cemetry, and as the employes of the police sought to prevent its effecting its purpose the officer of police and his men were derided, (*verhohnt.*) This conduct rendered further arrests indispensable, and the police were at last obliged to make use of their arms, as an attack was made on them with the intent to liberate the prisoners. Unfortunately some persons were wounded.

"The inhabitants of Pesth had nothing whatever to do with the affair, and as the peace of the city was in no other way disturbed, the soldiers and the police were able completely and without other assistance to enforce the law. In the evening the students tried to keep the public from entering the national theatre, and the interference of the authorities and mounted police proving ineffectual, a 'division,' (two companies,) of regular troops was called out, which cleared the place. The peace of the city was not again disturbed."

By private advices from the Hungarian capital we learn that the crowd was composed of about 500 students, four of whom were wounded. It is here supposed that the young men wished to celebrate the anniversary of the day on which, in the year 1848, the Ex-Emperor Ferdinand I. expressed his resolve to grant a constitution to his subjects. A Hungarian, who must be well acquainted with the opinions and intentions of his fellow countrymen, has to-day expressed to me his apprehensions for the future of the Austrian Empire. Nothing but the restoration of their constitution will satisfy the Hungarian nation; and there is great reason to fear that many influential Magyars now aim at a complete separation of Hungary from the Empire. 'If the Hungarian Diet should meet to-morrow," said my interlocutor, "its first measure would be publicly to declare that the Kingdom of Hungary was not responsible for any part of the Austrian National Debt, which was contracted without its cognizance and approval." The separation of Hungary from Austria would probably be fatal to both countries, but the Imperial Government cannot be of this opinion, as it rarely or never neglects an opportunity of widening the breach between them. The domiciliary visit recently paid to Count Stephen Szechenyi has given such extreme offence to the Hungarians, that they now pass the Archduke Albrecht, who was the author of the injudicious measure, without taking the least notice of him.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

It is stated that the French Ambassador had informed the Austrian Government of the approaching evacuation of Lombardy by French troops; and in the name of his Government expressed a wish that, after the departure of the French troops, Austria, in accordance with the principles contained in Count Rechberg's dispatch of the 17th of February, would continue to observe non-interventian in the affairs of Central Italy. The Austrian Government had dispatched its reply direct to Paris. The Austrian note says that since the interview at Villafranca, the Emperor Francis Joseph has made too many sacrifices for the maintenance of peace to be able to recommence a struggle which would soon become a European war; but although keeping a merely observant attitude, Austria believes, nevertheless, she must draw the attention of France to the secret intrigues of Sardinian agents in Venetia, as well as to the continued provocation of the Piedmontese Ministry; and she repeats most distinctly that the Emperor Francis Joseph would not hesitate to make the greatest sacrifices in defence of his rights over Venetia.

Letters from Hungary report popular demonstrations at Pesth and at other places, in commemoration of the revolution of 15th March, 1848.

A Vienna dispatch of the 19th announces that Austria, considering the annexation of the Central Italian States to Piedmont a flagrant violation of the Treaty of Zurich, which formally reserved the rights of the deposed princes, had resolved to adjourn the renewal of official relations with the Court of Turin. The Baron DE [illegible], who was to act as representative of Austria at Turin, has returned to his former post at Athens.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs that the report that Austria had joined in the protest of Switzerland on the question of the annexation of Savoy is without foundation.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

By way of Gibraltar, we have some particulars of the opening of the second campaign in Africa.

In the last engagement, the Spanish lost 250 killed and wounded. The Moors, who took part in the action, numbered 15,000, and the action lasted seven hours.

Another severe fight took place on the 7th, in which the Spaniards were victorious.

Tangier was expected to be attacked in a few days.

The whole of the Spanish fleet had left Gibraltar for Tetuan.

The Emperor of Morocco is stated to have sent an Envoy to Marshal O'DONNELL, declaring that he would prosecute the war to the very last.

A Madrid telegram asserts that Gens. PRIM, RIOS and ZABALA had been raised to the dignity of Grandees of Spain of the first class.

The *Correspondencia Autographa* announces that as the Moors will only consent to pecuniary sacrifices as conditions of peace, war must be continued.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes had authorized the free exportation of wheat and barley until the 30th of June.

The Portuguese Minister of Marine is dead.

RUSSIA.

It was expected that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who for some time past had been seriously ill, would at his own request be soon released from his duties as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Baron DE BUDBERG, Russian Minister at Berlin, was spoken of as his successor.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated March 8: "I have frequently spoken to you of the abnormal situation of the Russian Empire with respect to her finances. The complete stagnation of trade—the general dearness of produce—the complete absence of gold or silver coin; and this situation, far from improving, is becoming worse every day. The dullness of trade is the principal cause of this financial crisis. It is calculated that silver coin to the amount of 175,000,000 roubles was exported between the 1st of January, 1854, and the 1st of January, 1860. The total amount of the gold and silver coin current at present in Russia does not exceed 240,000,000 roubles. The paper money in circulation increased on the 1st Jan., 1859, to 735,000,000 roubles. The financial condition of the country is becoming worse, in consequence of the continued stagnation in our foreign trade, which has been in a most deplorable condition during the last three years. There is but one opinion among our official financiers, and that is, that our Government must contract a foreign loan on any terms, and that the amount cannot be less than 40,000,000 roubles. The circulation of such a sum in the interior of the country exclusively can alone facilitate the operations of the Minister of Finance, and relieve from paying the interest of the national debt in gold. The Government is about to make an appeal to private speculators to work the gold mines, discovered in the districts lately ceded by the Emperor of China to the Emperor of Russia. The Government will offer advantageous terms, not so much on account of the quantity of gold to be obtained as to encourage emigration to that fertile country, which is now a complete desert."

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Saturday, March 19.

The Porte has recognized MICHAEL OBRENOWICH as successor to his father, MILOSCH, Prince of Servia.

INDIA.

Bombay telegrams to the 25th February report that the loans were all closed, and an income tax and a State paper currency announced. The income tax will be 2 per cent. on incomes of from £20 to £50, and above that 4 per cent.

Important alterations are to be made in the tariff. The duty on twist and yarn is to be raised to 10 per cent., and saltpetre is to be subject to a duty of 2 rupees per maund of 82 pounds.

The License bill had been modified and the scale reduced.

Hemp, jute, hides, wool, flax, tea and coffee are to be duty free. Twenty per cent. duties are to be lowered to 10 per cent.

An invasion of Kokees had taken place in Tipperan; 1,000 persons were murdered.

A report was curren of treason at Indoor, the Capital of Holkar.

Exchange 2s. 1⅞d.

The mails with the above dates reached Dover on the morning of the 21st, too late for the *Kangaroo*.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to Liverpool.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 21, 1860.

The tendency of the Stock markets to-day was more favorable—the slowness with which prices recede has discouraged some of the speculators for the fall, and induced them to buy back. A little hesitation was occasioned by the telegram respecting the sulkiness of Austria, but at the close renewed firmness prevailed, assisted by intelligence of an improvement on the Paris Bourse, coupled with a slight advance on the foreign Exchanges, and the latest quotations were nearly ⅛ per cent. above those of yesterday. British Railway Stocks remain very strong, and have likewise advanced. The demand for Money continues active, and no business is done below the Bank minimum. There were again no Bullion operations at the Bank.

English funds continue to be unfavorably influenced by the impression produced on all minds, as to the character of the proceedings by which France has acquired Savoy. There has been no recovery from the decline of yesterday.

The Rupee stocks experienced a further reaction of ⅛ per cent. The demand for Discount has increased to-day, and at the Bank the applications were numerous. The prevailing distrust on the Continent is causing stagnation in business. Money finds little employment; and the rate at Hamburg and Frankfort is 1⅜ per cent.; at Paris in the discount market it is 2¾, or ¾ below the terms of the Bank of France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Master of the Rolls will give judgment on Saturday in the case of STANTON *vs.* The Carron Company. The directors of the Great Western railway of Canada recommend a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending Jan. 31.

The *Herald* says the present demand for money is causing bankers and brokers to increase their reserves. Long-dated bills are not now so freely taken, except at an advance upon former terms—for short acceptances the rate is 4 per cent, the joint-stock banks not making loans to brokers under 3¾@3⅞ per cent. The *Herald* says that yesterday the intended visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, and the expectation that he will make a tour through the United States, exercised an influence on most of the Canadian Securities.

A deputation from Salford had an interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL yesterday, to ask for a second Member of Parliament for Salford.

The *Herald* continues to advise Lord JOHN RUSSELL to withdraw the Reform.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LONDON, Thursday, March 22.

The *Daily News'* City Article says our Stock Markets to-day were subjected to a slight check, speculators taking advantage of the universal distrust of the grasping policy of the French Emperor, to bring about a reduction of half per cent. Consols. The same feeling of distrust prevails in financial and commercial circles in France, as the languor of the Bourse and the falling off in the discount business of the French Bank tend to show. The Stock Markets here, however, are by no means weak in character, and prices strongly resist the downward tendency. This is especially the case with British Railway Stock. Business at Bank continues brisk; the terms in the open Market being 4 to 4¼ per cent. for the best bills; good six months paper is placed at 4¾ to 5 per cent. No bullion was withdrawn from Bank to-day; £57,000 by the *Essex* had been taken for export. All the recent supplies of gold are now exhausted, but more is shortly expected.

From the Times' City Article.

The Funds opened this morning with slightly firmer tone, but again became dull in the afternoon. Demand for money in the discount market and at the Bank continues active, the revenue payments to the Bank absorbing heavy amounts, which cannot be brought back to the market except in the shape of advances from that establishment. The loans on bills and for securities have this quarter been larger than usual, and the payments of these will considerably diminish the sum that would otherwise become available from the approaching dividends.

Corn averages week ending March 17.

Wheat, 11,008 quarters at 45s. 2d.; Barley, 44,392 qrs., 36s. 5d.; Oats, 13,374 qrs., 23s. 1d.; Rye, 63 q'rs., 34s. 10d.; Beans, 6,276 qrs., 39s. 7d.; Peas, 1,300 qrs., 37s. 7d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

News has been received of the death of the Shah of Persia.

A Petersburg dispatch states that appearances are not in favor of an early opening of navigation. A small quantity of tea from Japan is daily expected to arrive. The quality is described as very common.

Gen. Sir G. BROWNE, the commander of the forces in Ireland, has selected as his aides-de-camp, Capt. W. BLACKETT and Capt. F. KINGSCOLE; both officers are in the Rifle Brigade.

Referring to the new Indian tariff, the *Times* remarks on the anomaly of imposing a duty of 10 per cent. on the importation of twist and yarn into India at the moment when the last vestige of the protective system has been abolished in this country. The result is to confer a bounty on native productions. There will be a treble advantage enjoyed by India in competing with Manchester, viz.: Buying the cotton at their own doors, saving the freight from Europe of the manufactured goods, and a fiscal bounty of ten per cent. If the condition of India is favorable to these manufactures, the first two might be considered to present a sufficient stimulus without the ten per cent. protective duty. A duty had previously been imposed of ten per cent. on shirting, and the system therefore takes an important range.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Objects and Purposes of the Boston Trac Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The long communication from a Life Director of the (New-York) American Tract Society, in your extra of the 4th inst., having called attention to the (Boston) American Tract Society, please allow another Life Director of that Society, who is also a member of the other Society, (Boston,) to make a brief statement. Not in the way of reply, for to do this directly I have no desire; but simply to take the occasion to bring the Society at Boston distinctly before the community, and state what is its *appropriate work*. A few words will remove much misapprehension.

The *appropriate work* of the Society is *two-fold.* First: to lead men to Christ; a point, however upon which it is not now necessary to dwell. Second: *To teach them what Christ wishes those who come to Him to do;* which it does by holding up, illustrating, and enforcing the great laws of Christian morality, as they have ever been understood by the most prayerful, the most intelligent, and exemplary Christians of all denominations; striving by kind Christian appeals to bring men to obey those laws; and to exalt Christ, not only as a Saviour, but as a *King*. Or, in the words of Dr. JUSTIN EDWARDS, "Its object is to *save men from eternal sinning and eternal suffering*," setting before them, of course, for this purpose, "life and good, and death and evil," and persuading them to the one, and dissuading them from the other.

As to the *time* for doing this—that is, for urging to any *particular* duty, or dissuading from any *particular evil*—the Society follows the example set it by the spirit of the Lord. When the enemy comes in like a flood, it lifts up a standard against him; when men make void God's law, it deems it a time to work. A prevalence of intemperance, it regards a reason for urging the duty of temperance; a prevalence of Sabbath breaking, a reason for urging the obligation to "remember the Sabbath to keep it holy," and for showing the divinely appointed method of doing it; a prevalence of oppression, a reason for urging the duty and explaining the application of the law of doing "unto others as we would that they should do to us;" and so on, through the whole catalogue of moral duties and moral evils.

If any evil shows itself to be more than ordinarily formidable, if it is fraught with especial injury to the cause of Christ and Christian liberty, and particularly if it creeps into the Church and begins to corrupt God's word, and "puts good for evil and evil for good," thus claiming the divine sanction for itself, the Society regards it with uncompromising opposition. The fact that it strengthens itself by making unholy alliances with politics, and with commerce, makes no difference, only that is regarded as an additional reason for greater diligence and perseverance.

Such are the object and policy of the Society as at present administered.

First—It is *impartial*. It urges all moral duties and dissuades from all moral evils alike; or rather, as the importance of each demands. It comes to the help of the Lord against the mighty as well as against the weak.

Secondly—It is *faithful*, both to truth and to souls. It teaches Christ as He is set forth in the Bible. If any profess to accept and submit to Christ, when it is evident that they are only submitting to some *imaginary* being—to a being that has no abhorence of some of their besetting sins—it teaches them the *true* Christ, in his purity, and in His kingly right to the fullest obedience. It teaches what is *genuine repentance*—including in this, as a necessary part of its duty, the correction of any grave error; as for instance, if any profess repentance, and yet, in consequence of a false education or peculiar temptations, live in the practice of great sins, it teaches them the ways of the Lord more perfectly; as saith the Scripture, "Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor (brother) and not suffer sin upon him."

Thirdly—It is *efficient*. Having *adopted* a standard of morality, it *maintains* it. If any depart from a Christian practice, instead of coming *down to* them, it strives to bring them *up*. Instead of yielding to demands for silence upon points of *common morality*, because it is said there is a difference of opinion among evangelical Christians, it proclaims aloud that there *neither is nor can be* a difference; that as the Trinitarian ceases to be evangelical when he makes Christ simply a man, so *he* ceases to be evangelical who claims the right to annul the institution of marriage to make gain of another man's wife or child. This principle of the Society makes it like a successful besieging army. It yields nothing belonging to the *great King*; but pressing its way onward, and taking one outpost of the enemy after another, it waits the time when some decisive blow will give it the victory, and Christ shall reign triumphat over *sin and death*.

The next point in which the community will feel an interest, is to know whether this was the *original* object and policy of the Society. If Christians were to form a new Tract Society to-day, they would, of course, form it upon such plan, and conduct it upon such principle as they pleased. This would be their right. They could make it a Temperance Tract Society, or a Sabbath Tract Society, or a Doctrinal Tract Society. But as they are not *forming*, but only *administering* a Society, they will wish to regard the intention of the founders. Let us, then, proceed to that.

The original constitution of the Society, as it was formed in 1814, said, "The object of this Society is to promote the interests of vital godliness and good morals." Another article provided that "Any religious or charitable society, and any association of persons for the reformation of morals and the suppression of vice, shall be supplied with tracts at cost," showing that while it was not intended to make the Society a temperance Society, nor a Sabbath Society, nor an Anti-Slavery Society, it was intended by the founders to make it a co-laborer, both with these and other societies; to make it join hands with them, and go forth to fight the battles of the Lord with them. It was intended that the Society should become a kind of spiritual armory, whence Christians should be supplied with moral weapons of all kinds, as the condition of the church and the world demanded.

As to the time of furnishing any *particular weapons*, and rallying the soldiers of the Cross to any particular warfare, (for the founders of the Society did both—furnished the weapons and led the van,)—the plan was this: When "impieties" were "*growing*," when floods of iniquity were *sweeping away the institutions of Christianity and the landmarks of the fathers*," then to unite in a "*common effort.*" "Too long have good men," they said, "stood still in *criminal supineness*, or silent despondence, while a flood of licentiousness has been sweeping away the institutions of Christianity and the landmarks of the fathers." They thought it a time, then, for the criminally supine to arouse themselves; and for the silently despondent to speak out; and for *all* to make vigorous effort. "It is time," they said again, "that they who have slumbered amidst these growing impieties, or have wept over them in secret places, should unite in a common effort to strengthen the things that remain and are ready to die."* They thought moreover, therefore, that it was not only time for effort, but for *united effort*. And though there was a difference of opinion, as wide as "*criminal supineness*" (easy apology for sin) is from despondent grief in view of it, or secret weeping, they urged the work forward; arousing the one class and encouraging the other. Evidently, then, the founders of the Society intended it to be an instrumentality for preserving "the institutions of Christianity, and the landmarks of the fathers," by urging duties when they were *neglected*, and by dissuading from moral evils whenever they began to *grow* upon us; and for kindly, patiently, and perseveringly urging men to "cease to do evil and learn to do well," in *all* things.

They especially recommended, moreover, that the means be adapted to the end; that each shaft be a *polished* shaft; that David select the "smooth stones of the brook." "Beside tracts of common concern, there should be some," they said, "adapted to various situations and conditions—entering," they further said, "into the reasonings, excuses, temptations, duties, &c., &c., of each, and pointing out to them the way of the Lord."*

Such, then, was the Society as at first formed, and such its management. Consequently, when the Society in New-York passed a resolution in 1857, unanimously declaring that the time had come for it to publish upon Slavery, as upon other evils, this Society, being then united with it, immediately after adopted that resolution as its own, and took its stand with it, feeling that not only duty to God, but consistency with itself, *required* it to do so. And there it has felt obliged to stand, alone; not because it has *desired* to be alone, but because it could not abandon its *vital, working principle*; viz.: that of *urging particular duties and dissuading from particular evils, by specific applications of divine truth*; "*entering into the reasonings, excuses, temptations, duties, &c., of each, and pointing out to them the* WAY OF THE LORD;" and that, too, *at the time when His way is neglected, and moral evils are growing upon us.*

As to what the landmarks of the fathers are, which it is the sacred duty of this Society to preserve, one of them is this:

> "We consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by anotner as a *gross* violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature; as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves; and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel of Christ, which enjoins that 'all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' Slavery creates a paradox in the moral system—it exhibits rational, accountable and immortal beings in such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action. It exhibits them as dependent on the will of others, whether they shall receive religious instruction; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel; whether they shall perform the duties and cherish the endearments of husbands and wives, parents and children, neighbors and friends; whether they shall preserve their chastity and purity, or regard the dictates of justice and humanity.' See action of the Presbyterian and General Assembly in 1818, four years after this Society was formed. 'Such,' the Assembly said, 'are some of the consequences of Slavery—consequences,' it said, 'not imaginary, but which connect themselves with its very existence.'
>
> And it then added: 'It is manifestly the duty of all Christians who enjoy the light of the present day, when the inconsistency of Slavery both with the dictates of humanity and religion has been demonstrated, and is *generally seen and acknowledged*, to use honest, earnest, and unwearied endeavors to correct the errors of former times, and as speedily as possible to efface this blot on our holy religion, and TO OBTAIN THE COMPLETE ABOLITION of Slavery throughout Christendom and throughout the world.'"

Now, the moment there began to be a change from that sentiment, and from the line of action there pointed out, that moment the duty of this Society began. That was the platform of duty on which the Society was formed. That was then the sentiment of the country, North and South. Southern slaveholders sat in that body, and represented the Southern churches there; and yet that action was unanimous. There, then, the Society must *stand.* A difference of opinion among professing Christians, which evidently there now is, it must regard not as a reason for *silence*, but for *speaking*. For the difference is itself *an evidence* that this great landmark is being swept away.

It is a well-known fact, that instead of "using honest, earnest and unwearied endeavors to correct the errors of former times," and striving "as speedily as possible to efface the blot from our holy religion, and obtain the complete emancipation of slaves throughout the country and the world," the current of effort has set to a great extent the other way. This land-mark of the fathers has been almost obliterated; the pulpit at the South is not allowed even to call attention to it. Hence the duty of the Society is *imperative*. Not to speak at such a time would be suicidal to its whole object. And not to do it because there is a difference of opinion among professed Christians, would be not only to admit the fact that an alarming *defection in the church* has taken place, but to use that fact as a reason for standing out of the way, and letting the *defection go on.*

The policy of the Society, therefore, is to yield nothing; to urge the standard of morality it started with; to hold up, illustrate and enforce, those views of Christian duty which have ever been held by the most prayerful, the most intelligent and exemplary Christians of all denominations. And to do this upon one moral subject as freely and faithfully as upon another. And all who sympathize in these views, and are willing to use the means our fathers provided for preserving and extending them, the Society cordially invites to coöperate with it. It will be its constant and prayerful endeavor, not only to bring men *to* Christ, but to teach them what is His will, and in that way to "save them from eternal sinning and eternal suffering."

Some references in the communication of the 4th inst. to this Society are designedly passed over. The false impressions, they convey, compared with the great issue before the country, are altogether unimportant. All that any member or officer or friend of this Society has ever said in regard to the other Society's refusing to allow this Society to circulate its publications, papers or otherwise, so far as I have heard, is this: That it has raised its price to this Society to such an extent as *practically* to take them out of its hands. It is obliged to sell them to its depositories at the same price that it pays for them, and in some cases to be at the expense of the freight beside. But this and other things of the kind, easily explained, are altogether unimportant. What the community wishes to know I presume is, What is the Society, and what is it doing? And this I have tried to state. God has been manifestly with it, sustaining and encouraging it, and raising up friends for it all over the country.

A LIFE MEMBER.

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*Address, 1814.

*Address, 1814.

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

The Manufacture of Architectural and Ornamental Iron Castings.

Those who are accustomed to observe the rough cast iron, which ordinarily presents its uncouth surface in the more familiar forms of implements and machinery, can scarcely imagine that the same raw material, by substantially the same process, can be moulded into the sharp, full and delicate outlines of the smoothest ornamental scrolls and figures—the elaboration of metal which in olden time were illustrations of high art, chiefly because they were the costly and prolonged work of the artificer's chisel and graver. When we imagine a furnace full of melted iron at three thousand degrees of heat, spouting with flames and coruscations into a hollow cavity of wet sand, the quiet settling and cooling of the livid mass into the most delicate indentations of the mould, is not the first suggestion of the spectacle to the uninitiated observer one of wonder? Yet the fact is, that practical science has reduced the moulding of this most rigid and unpromising metal, not only into the hard and solid forms of strength and durability, but into the finest tracery of elaborate ornamentation.

Without discussing the singularly enough mooted question—does the quality of outline and color constitute architectural and decorative elegance, or must these be the result of the costly and expensive reduction of the raw material by the graver and the chisel?—let us assume that the cheap multiplication of elegant shapes is desirable:—what is the practical process of producing them?

Previous to 1842, all the home manufactured grate and ornamental castings used in this country were made in Peekskill, from mixtures of foreign and American iron. Before these works were in operation such castings were imported from Berlin. The Berlin iron has long been celebrated, not for its strength, but for its extreme fluidity when melted. In 1842, the germ of the present house of Messrs. JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER was started in Stanton-street, for the express purpose of manufacturing this class of work. Such has been the success and growth of the establishment that it now occupies 26 lots of ground—nearly an entire block—on Second-avenue, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Its production is principally architectural iron work, both wrought and cast, for entire buildings and fronts and for window caps, railings, &c.; grates and their appointments, Summer fronts, casings and screens for steam-pipes for warming rooms, (see illustrations of elaborate forms in *Railway Review*, No. 12,) compound iron beams, shutters, doors, sky-lights, &c. The capacity of the casting department is some thirty tons a day, which, considering the fact that the majority of the productions are extremely elaborate, light and thin, is not inconsiderable. So much as to the history of a leading establishment in this line of production.

An examination of the processes and operations at the foundry of Messrs. J. L. JACKSON & BRO., suggests to us the following particulars of general interest. It is well known that the moulds which are formed to receive the molten metal, are composed of a fine sand, as free as possible from vegetable (combustible) substances, and of a chemical nature that prevents its rapid melting and deterioration under intense heat. For heavy castings—thick metal which retains its heat—a coarser variety of sand, which will not easily melt, is used. The fine sand which would alone form a smooth mold for fine castings, would melt and yield in various places under prolonged heat, leaving uncouth projections in the castings.

The same is true of moulding sands as of clay in the form of brick: some will yield under a red heat, while others will retain their form while holding melted iron. The desired quality of fine sand is found near Albany. After careful working and sifting, to secure its uniformity, the sand is "tempered" with water to the right consistency for retaining its shape. After the patterns are drawn from the moulds, the latter are lined with charcoal dust and plumbago, to prevent the sticking of the sand to the iron, and to insure smoothness in the casting. Making the patterns is one of the most difficult processes involved. The first pattern is wrought out of clay, plaster, or wood, of which the latter would warp, and neither would stand as permanent patterns. From the first there is cast a second pattern—of a mixture of tin and lead which is chased and polished till it resembles burnished silver as to smoothness and sharpness; but even this is not right as to shape for permanent use. When iron, especially in thin and elaborate forms, cools in the mould, it springs and warps, from the unequal cooling of its parts; this is inevitable, and the only remedy is to crook the pattern in a contrary direction, so that the iron will warp into the desirable form. So this tin and lead pattern is crooked and moulded; a casting is made, which, having the right crook to allow its reproductions to shrink straight, is polished and finished, and is the standard pattern with all these operations. The pattern of so small an article as a Summer front in a grate costs some $65.

There are varieties and mixtures of very soft iron which runs almost like water when melted; it is not strong, and fortunately strength is not required, but shape only. This iron is just the opposite in appearance and qualities to the chilling carwheel iron described on a former occasion. The latter runs sluggishly, and is, when chilled, as white as silver; the former is a dull black, lead, or gray color, and quite brittle. Now the selection and mixtures of iron, and of sand to cast it in, is the head and front of the whole business; but, like driving a locomotive, tempering a knife-blade, making steel, and other operations, in which facility is entirely the result of long practice, it cannot be described. Its results, however, all the more admirable to popular appreciation because decided in that mysterious laboratory, the experienced eye of an old founder, instead of being the straightforward work of chemical tests—its results are certainly praiseworthy. We have seen at this establishment castings of ornate scroll and vine work, right out of the sand, as smooth as ordinary patterns. In cases where a wooden pattern was used, so accurate and strong was the mould, and so fluid the metal, that the grain of the wood was accurately reproduced on the iron casting. Many of the designs for ornamental work are very fine; some of them are patented; all of them are got up in the establishment.

The size of the works has been already mentioned. Its chief divisions are two casting-houses—the one for heavy architectural work being 160x50 feet, and facing Twenty-ninth-street; the one for light work is 158x90 feet. Both are well arranged as to light and conveniences. The machine-shop on Second-avenue is 178x50 feet. The court-yard inclosed is 138 feet square. The whole establishment has cost some $200,000, and will employ, when in full operation, 250 men. One important feature deserves mention. The proprietors have not forgotten the wants of the operatives. A large central apartment, well warmed and lighted, is devoted to a wash-room, with a supply of Croton, which must contribute to the general health and comfort.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Approaching Congress of Savans at Paris—Recent Astronomical Discoveries—Scientific Bibliography.

A grand reunion of scientific men from all parts of the world is to be held in Paris during the coming August, and preparations are now being made to assemble a great number of Continental, British and American savans. It will be conducted on principles somewhat different from those of the British Association, and it is proposed to be held annually in one of the capitals of the world.

The Humboldt Foundation is a project set on foot in Berlin, to perpetuate, if possible, the memory of the late ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, and the ever-ready and energetic aid which he accorded to scientific claimants of all countries. "It is therefore our desire," say the promoters," to establish a fund, called the Humboldt Foundation, a memorial of gratitude, designed to promote scientific talent wherever it appears, in all those branches in which HUMBOLDT developed his scientific energy—namely, in works of Natural History and distant Travels." As all countries that cultivate science will contribute, the Foundation bids fair to start with the materials for a high degree of usefulness.

The intra-Mercurial planet predicted by LE VERRIER, was not only discovered sooner than was anticipated by Dr. LESCARBAULT, but WOLF, of Zurich, that indefatigable observer of the solar spots, shows that it has been seen perhaps a dozen times within the past hundred years, by observers in different parts of Europe, who all describe a distinct circular spot, apparently as large as Mercury, passing rapidly across the sun's disc. The year of this as yet anonymous planet is shorter than our February by about ten days.

Certain recent astronomical observations seem to prove a new chapter of Life in the Moon. Hitherto our satellite has been looked upon as merely a dry earthy mass, without water, without atmosphere, and consequently without vegetation or inhabitants. The popular imagination, indeed, has always persisted in peopling it with luna denizens; but how were they to subsist without air? EULER thought the moon really had an atmosphere; but his observations did not convince astronomers. Later, DE LA RIVE and others added new authority to the opinion of EULER; according to them she has an atmosphere, but it is extremely low.

Herr SCHWABE, a distinguished German astronomer, goes still further. In a late number of the Astronomical Annals (*Astronomische Nachrichten*) he announces having seen a species of vegetation in the moon! Here is the fact on which he bases his conclusion: the surface of the moon presents numerous striped lines like so many furrows. These had been explained in a variety of ways—some considering them as dried-up river-beds, others as tracks left by torrents of lava, &c. SCHWABE advances a quite other solution. According to him, the ridges that run down the loftier lunar mountain sides present at certain seasons a green color, which they lose at the end of a few months. Thence he concludes that there exists a vegetation in the moon, coming at a season corresponding to our earthly Spring, and going at a season corresponding to our Autumn. Should this interesting fact receive final authenticity, it will certainly overthrow the commonly receive opinion that there is no water on the surface of the moon. For, since the vegetation seen by SCHWABE is green, would not analogy suggest that it is the result of chemical combinations similar to those which produce the phenomena of our earthly vegetation?

Summary of the History of Astronomy in the United States of America, (*Précis de l'Histoire de l'Astronomie aux Etats Unis.*) Such is the title of a neat volume by M. MAILLY, in which much valuable information is given. The author, who is attached to the Brussels Observatory, shows full command of original sources as to all that is recent, and has taken trustworthy guides as to what is more ancient. He dates the independent cultivation of Astronomy in the United States from the establishment of the American Philosophical Society, in 1743, under the Secretaryship of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The twinkling of the stars—the phenomenon called by astronomers *scintillation*—has hitherto been a subject for sentiment rather than science. Mr. CHARLES DUFOUR, of Morges, Switzerland, who communicates a paper called "Instructions for the better Observation of the Scintillation of the Stars," to the *London Philosophical Magazine* for March, is the first to undertake continued observations on this phenomenon. His observations commenced at Morges in 1852, and were at first, he says, but a series of gropings in the dark; but since 1853 down to the present time, he has never allowed one evening to pass, in which the stars were visible, without carefully observing their scintillation. It seems to be an important branch of astronomical study, and merits a place among meteorological observations.

OWEN'S much looked-for Palæontologic volume—*Palæontology, or a Systematic Survey of Extinct Animals and their Geological Relations.* Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK—has just reached us. It is not, as we anticipated, of high theoretical value, as he avoids all general questions, and confines himself to a bald classification of fossil remains. But there is intrinsic poetry in the mere tabulation of the heirarchy of extinct organisms, ranging from the Protozoa or infusorial animalcules, up to man. With respect to certain recent and revolutionary questions in Palæontology, he is very guarded or quite silent. He states the well-known fact of the discovery of flint implements at Abbeville and Amiens, in the postpleiocene deposits, and cites the opinion of Sir C. LYELL, that "the disappearance of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other genera of quadrupeds now foreign to Europe, (and with which the flints fashioned by human hands were associated,) implies a vast lapse of ages, separating the era in which the fossil implements were framed and that of the invasion of Gaul by the Romans;" but avoids committing himself to any definite utterance.

With respect to DARWIN'S remarkable work, he is more guarded than the NEW-YORK TIMES reviewer. He regards the origin of species as still "only a matter of speculation," and says that the observation of the effects of any hypothetical transmuting influences in changing any known species into another, has not yet been recorded. "And," adds he, "past experience of the chance aims of human fancy, unchecked and unguided by observed facts, shows how widely they have ever glanced away from the gold centre of truth."

A volume of great interest to the naturalist and geologist is preparing for publication by Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston. It will contain photo-lithographic plates of the fossil footprints found in the Connecticut River sandstone. This work was commenced by the late Dr. DEANE, of Greenfield, Mass., the first observer of these geological phenomena, and will be issued under the superintendence of Dr. GOULD, Dr. BOWDITCH and other scientific men, for the benefit of Dr. DEANE'S family. The volume will be got up in the style of AGASSIZ'S "Contributions," containing at least 40 plates. A letter from Sir RODERICK MURCHISON has been received, expressing his high sense of the value of these scientific data, and his anxiety for their publication.

The third volume of AGASSIZ'S *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*, will soon be issued by LITTLE, BROWN & CO. Subject —"Acelephs; or Jelly Fishes."

Messrs. TRUBNER & CO., London, announce as forthcoming, the *Results of a Scientific Mission to India and Upper Asia*, by HERMAN and ROBERT SCHLAGINTWEIT. The work is to be in 9 vols. quarto.

The last number of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science* contains a paper by Dr. DE BURY, in which he proves that the tribe of organisms hitherto brought together under the general name of Myxogastric fungi, are not fungi: they are, in fact, not vegetables, but animals. Should this view be ultimately established, the Zoologists will thereby receive compensation in respect of the Corallines, which the botanists have appropriated.

Messrs. A & C. BLACK announce as in preparation a popular scientific handbook, entitled *A Schoolboy's Manual of Geology*, by J. BERTE JAKES, Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland.

The programme of lectures before the Royal Institution—with OWEN, FARADAY, HAXLEY, and TYNDALL among the lecturers—is well fitted to tantalize one of scientific tastes and aspirations.

A most important and highly interesting document has recently been laid before the English House of Commons, relative to the want of space in the British Museum, and the desirability of removing a portion of its contents to other quarters. It strikingly pictures the state of plethora under which the Museum at present groans in every one of its departments, with the single exception of the Library. The keeper of the Antiquities cries out for more space. Prof. OWEN, Superintendent of the Natural History Departments, the eminent palæontologist of whom we have spoken above, groans that he has no space for the exhibition of his saurians and mastodons, his fossil birds, fishes and plants. He is willing and anxious to exhibit a complete series of restorations of all these—thus exhibiting the condition of the planet in every stage of its existence. The keepers of the other Departments are equally clamorous, and the probability is that adequate erections will be made at South Kensington.

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

TENANT HOUSES FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

LETTER FROM DR. PENNINGTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The views you give in your paper of the 20th of March, under the caption of "The South and Free Negroes," strike many of the intelligent among us as being most timely and just. Never was there a time in the history of this country when we as a people stood more in need of the defence of the competent and the influential of the land. But my object in this paper is to ask leave through your columns to reach the attention of a class of readers in this City, among whom your journal largely circulates. I refer to *property owners.*

You are aware that the colored population of this City ranges from 18,000 to 25,000. Formerly the masses of them resided in the lower part of the City, say south of the line of Eighth-street. But within the last ten years the colored population has been removing up town, and concentrating in a western section of the City. Take Eighth-street south, Fifty-third-street north, Sixth-avenue east, and Tenth-avenue west, and it will be found that great numbers of intelligent, industrious and quiet colored families are seeking homes, &c. As yet they are obliged mainly to live in tenant houses.

Those houses are a decided improvement upon old houses lower down, inasmuch as they are newer, and the Croton water is introduced into them. But at best a tenant-house, as they are built here, is a very undesirable residence for a family with children, and the evil is felt by many among us. Some of them are in localities where the surrounding influences are odious; and the ingress and egress to them is beset with all sorts of annoyances.

There are many small houses in the cross streets of the section to which reference is now had, that respectable colored families would gladly occupy were the owners or agents willing to let or lease to them, as it would afford them the chance to improve their social position. Those houses would be taken by two, or not more than three small families, whose associations would be a guarantee to the agents or owners for the prompt payment of rents, care of their property and the respect due the locality. It can be ascertained by the testimony of those who are now letting houses of any class to colored people, that they are the best rent payers. They are more careful of the landlord's property, and, according to their numbers, fires occur less frequently than in houses occupied by any other class of tenants.

So far as the interest of the landlord is concerned, it is found that colored tenants are at a premium for the Croton houses—so much so that some are making a change from white to colored; and some are even adopting the plan of employing colored agents to act for them in the business of letting their houses and collecting their rents.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is hoped this will meet the eyes of some of our wealthy property owners, and real estate agents who have the renting of a smaller class of houses, two and two and a half stories, such as have been vacated by families whom God has prospered, and who have removed to improved places. Will they not extend to the colored people, many of whom they employ in one way or another, this important facility for improving their social position? Will it not be a credit to them to let some of those neat, pleasant old residences to respectable colored families, seeing that they are inevitably falling into the hands of various classes of others who are not more deserving?

Yours respectfully,

J. W. PENNINGTON.

No. 349 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, April, 1860.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In noticing the slur upon the TIMES made by WENDELL PHILLIPS in his Brooklyn tirade, and also your editorial thereon; the thought occurred in my own mind—or rather the query—whether it were possible for a journal or an individual to occupy a neutral position in politics, and be conscientious in so doing; whether it were possible for a newspaper at the present day to openly condemn the wrong and applaud the right, *wherever* found, in political matters or public men; or to use the words of your recently published prospectus, "to claim the right to judge fairly and dispassionately of *all* parties—approving and aiding whatever in them may tend to the promotion of the public good, and condemning and denouncing everything in all of them which involves detriment or disaster to the country at large."

Now, Sir, this to my mind is the true position of the Press—totally unfettered and untrammeled it should be in everything pertaining to the public weal—no currying, no fawning to the powers that be; respectfully, but fearlessly doing its duty, towards all parties and all measures.

As an individual, I care not to know the politics of my paper until I peruse it, and then, if unable to determine, all the better—not desiring it to come to me, as you term it, "labeled to order."

Rest assured, Messrs. Editors, that you have a large and influential portion of the community with you in your course—a portion also rapidly on the increase—of conservative men who rejoice that we have at least one leading journal that has the manliness to be independent of party.

W. J. P.

SALISBURY, Conn., March 27, 1860.

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 28th inst. there is a letter from your Washington correspondent, in which he comments on the Navy-pay bill now before Congress, in a spirit which seems to me both superficial and narrow. Your correspondent says that the true obstacle to the bill is the number of Captains and Commanders who, at present performing no service, would yet be benefited by its provisions equally with the Lieutenants, whom he calls the "real workers" in the service. Is your correspondent ignorant, Sir, that these Captains and Commanders have been Lieutenants? Does he not know that most of them have had to struggle against greater difficulties, with smaller pay than the present corps of Lieutenants? They have done their work, and done it faithfully; they have borne the burden and heat of the day, and now in the eventide, when their employers wake up to the conviction that they have been niggardly in their rewards to labor, and seem desirous to repair their fault, shall they be shut out from the benefits of such generous action, and their younger and more fortunate successors alone reap the advantage of it?

Your correspondent says there are 71 captains and over 200 commanders, according to the last Naval register, unemployed. Are they unemployed through their own fault, Sir. If so, let them be blotted from that list at once; but let not those who have volunteered for every post of danger or service of difficulty—who are wearying every influential friend with petitions that this influence may be exerted to procure for them honorable employment—those whose professional lives will furnish a thousand evidences of energy and unselfish devotion to their country—of heroic daring and disciplined submission to constituted authorities—let not such men, while they have still the power to do, and the will to dare, find themselves regarded as idle drones, or be pushed aside to make way for their impatient and often less worthy juniors. Their numbers are fast lessening; the hardships which they have borne in the service, and the anxious cares which their poverty entailed, have bowed their brave spirits and their stalwart frames,—wait but a little and they will all have passed away. Then if we steadily refuse to increase the list of promotions to these ranks beyond the number actually required for service, the economical ends desired will have been attained without injustice and without suffering.

NEITHER A CAPTAIN NOR A COMMANDER.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.

LONDON, Friday, March 16, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe by an article in your paper that a Mr. JOHN H. CHURCHILL, of England, has been enlightening the engineers of New-York on the subject of employing superheated steam for motive and other purposes.

It is a little curious that our engineers should, at this late day, get their first light on this subject from an English engineer, who in all probability obtained his information from papers which Hon. Mr. WETHERED, of Baltimore, has read before the British Association and other scientific institutions here.

Mr. WETHERED introduced the application of superheated steam into England some four or five years ago. I know that he applied it to a yacht of the Lords of the Admiralty, the *Black Eagle*, four years since, and subsequently to several other steamers, with, I learn, highly satisfactory results.

The increase of power obtained by superheating steam, is by no means new. It was known nearly a quarter of a century ago. Well-informed engineers should have known what has [illegible] done in that direction by Dr. HEYCRAFT of England, [illegible] FROST of New-York, and BEAUGERARD of France. The cause of being of no commercial value is, that steam becomes, by being surcharged with caloric, what the professors here term *steam gas*, which is an impure hydrogen gas, of so dry a nature that for want of proper *lubrication* it destroys the rubbing parts of machinery.

Mr. WETHERED stated in his paper, read before the British Association, that this difficulty he entirely obviated by mixing a portion of *ordinary* steam with the *steam gas*, which not only provides a perfect and natural lubrication, but also produces a considerable increase of power.

There are several steamers which have been using Mr. WETHERED's system of combined steam for several years with great satisfaction, and I believe that it has been in operation for some time on board the *Adriatic, Baltic* and *Atlantic*.

I notice that Mr. WETHERED will shortly read a paper before the Institution of Civil Engineers, where the system will be brought before a most severe ordeal and thoroughly ventilated. I will recur again to this subject, of so much importance to the steam marine of America.

FRANKLIN.

THE PARTY PRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of Thursday morning last, on "Newspapers without Labels," has served as an *accoucheur* to some ideas of mine; and, with your permission, I will dress them up as neatly as I can, and present them to your readers.

The nine-tenths of newspaper readers (and Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS appears to be among the number) never read anything, if they can avoid it, that does not coincide exactly with their own views. They want to be able to say at the close of every article, and even of every paragraph, of their favorite paper, "That's my idea exactly!"—and they proceed at once to glorify GREELEY, or FORNEY, or BENNETT, or whoever may be the editorial god of their idolatry. They rejoice to have their preconceived notions repeated, and propped up, and turned over, and put in every pleasant and attractive light possible, but they cannot bear to have them decried, or contradicted, or even closely and critically examined. The thought that there might be anything wrong in their party, or erroneous in the doctrines of their party or church, doesn't seem to have ever entered their minds.

Now, politically, I am a strong Republican—quite as strenuous for what I conceive to be the principles of that party as I think any good citizen ought to be; and I am willing to vote for almost any man for President that the Chicago Convention may put in nomination, excepting only SIMON CAMERON; yet I confess I read the TIMES, independent as it is in politics, and severe as it sometimes is upon the men and measures of the Republicans, with pleasure, and, I know, with much profit, both morally and politically. In fact, I cannot see how one can be a good citizen, or an intelligent man, without reading those statements and arguments that bring his own opinions into judgment before him—especially without reading the friendly and honest criticisms of an independent and dignified journal like the TIMES. The *partisan* press is, verily, the curse of our politics, and the bane, as it is also the shame, of our intelligence. It is harsh, denunciatory and extravagant in its tone, often mendacious and corrupt. To make a point against a political opponent it will go any lengths. It acts directly and most mischievously upon the people, and the people re-act upon it. I well remember the time, when I was much younger than I am now, when Democrat and villain, or Democrat and liar, or Democrat and cut-throat were, to my mind, synonymous terms. There may have been some truth in the impression—perhaps there may be some truth in it yet; but the extravagance of style and language of the political papers that fell under my notice certainly had a most injurious effect upon me, and caused political facts to appear in a most distorted light. Similar causes are still at work in our country, and with like results; and the youthful mind is still receiving its training amid the baneful influences of the most bitter sectional and party animosities, fomented and maintained in great part by the partisan Press.

I hope that the TIMES may long continue its independent career, and that many more journals may, like it, shake of the shackles of party—publish truth, and maintain the right, whether men will read or whether they will forbear.

A. H. C.

ERIE, Penn., March 24, 1860.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 Pr. Year. | FORT PLAIN SEMINARY | $100 Pr. Year.
A FIRST-CLASS MALE AND FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL,

With substantial brick buildings, experienced Professors, and thorough graduating course for ladies and gentlemen. Apply to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, New-York, or see him at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, each forenoon after April 4.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, May 2, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

CLASSES OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
OR NATURE'S PRACTICAL METHOD FOR TEACHING LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT,
Bachelier ès-Lettres and ès-Sciences of the Faculty of Paris; Barrister at Law and M. D. in France; Member of the College of Preceptors in England; Corresponding Member of several Literary and Scientific Societies in France, England and Russia; Poet-Laureate of the "Jeux Floraux de Toulouse," &c., &c.; Author of the "Anti-Book System, or Nature's Practical and Rational Method for Teaching Languages"—

BEGS TO GIVE NOTICE

that at the request of a great many young men in business, who applied to him to form a Class
ON REDUCED TERMS,
so as to meet their means, and in order to extend the advantages of his System to all classes, he will open
ON MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1860,
A NEW CLASS OF FRENCH,
Meeting EVERY DAY, from 7 to 9 P. M.,
And for which the TERMS will be
FOR THE WHOLE COURSE OF 100 LESSONS, (in advance,) $20,
(Instead of $50 and $75, the usual terms.)

Subscribers to this Class are
GUARANTEED PERFECT PRACTICAL PROFICIENCY IN
READING, WRITING AND SPEAKING,
BY THE END OF JUNE NEXT.
No expense whatever for Books.
For subscriptions and all inquiries, apply at the Rooms,
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REFERENCES.
Mrs. G. KENT, No. 34 Hammond-st., New-York.
Mrs. H. M. FIELD, No. 102 East 18th-st., New-York.
Mrs. M. BEACH, No. 66 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
CHAS. GOULD, Esq., Wall-st., New-York.
Rev. H. M. FIELD, Editor of *Evangelist*, New-York.
Dr. JAMES BOYLE, Chambers st., New-York.
JOHN F. TROW, Esq., No. 379 Broadway, New-York.
M. BEACH, Esq., Editor of the *Sun*, New-York.
F. ANDERSON, Esq., *Daily News*, New-York.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn.
Dr. J. H. RAYMOND, President of the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.
Prof. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Immediate application is requested, as the number of subscribers will be limited. Easy terms of payment will be granted to pupils giving respectable references.

A HAPPY HOME FOR BOYS.—AMUSEMENT BLENDED WITH INSTRUCTION.—A new Boarding School by an experienced teacher. SAML. M. ENSIGN will reopen his house and school as a boarding school for boys, on the 1st of May, 1860. A liberal table, thorough instruction, and affectionate intercourse guaranteed.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK.—John Saxton, Jacob J. Westervelt, William Smith, Geo. F. Nesbitt, Abram Warner, Amos Chace, C. S. Benson, M. C. Brooks, W. P. Jones, M. H. Rose, John Stokes, John Cavanna, Esqrs. In Brooklyn, Rollin Sanford, Luther Eames, Henry Poor, and B. Tomegnio, Esqrs. Also, Henry Potwin, Iowa City; Capt. C. B. Thompson, San Francisco; Geo. M. Todd, St. Louis; Chapman Harris, New-Orleans; Hon. Origen S. Seymour, Litchfield, Conn., of whom circulars may be obtained.

SAML. M. ENSIGN will be at Earle's Hotel Park-row, near Broadway, New-York, on the 24th, 26th and 27th inst., to confer with parents, or will call upon those who will leave their address at said Hotel.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department, in charge of an experienced Instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivalled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT ORANGE, N. J.—This location, 13 miles from New-York, is perfectly healthy, and the accommodations of the school are ample and convenient. The number of boarding scholars is limited to six, who are under the constant supervision of the principal. The course of instruction embraces, besides the common and higher English branches, Latin, the modern languages by native teachers, and music and drawing by the best instructors. For circulars, stating terms, references, &c., address Miss M. R. HARRIS, Orange, N. J.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Summer Session of this Institution commences on THURSDAY, May 3. For catalogues containing full particulars, references, &c., address C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.
CHERRY VALLEY, April 2, 1860.
"It is a fine institution for young ladies, and stands in one of the loveliest valleys in this State.—[Editorial notice of the *Home Journal*.

THE HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT EASTON, CONN.—GOOD SITUATION, GOOD BOARD, GOOD INSTRUCTION, GOOD DISCIPLINE. EVERYTHING GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL. CIRCULARS MAY BE HAD OF SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, NOS. 30-36 PARK-PLACE, OR OF THE PRINCIPAL, RUFUS H. WHEELER.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A family boarding school for young ladies, in a most healthful and picturesque region of country, 13 miles from New-York, (one hour by railroad,) retired, easy of access, and surrounded by the best moral and social influences. Terms, $300 per annum. The Summer term of twelve weeks commences April 9. Rev. A. R. WOLFE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG ladies—Opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City; term opens May 2; circulars at Firth & Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway; J. A. Fowler and Rev. William B. Dwight, Principals; Post-office address—ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK CITY.

MALE BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy; this school is easy of access to New-York. The pupils are under the immediate care of the principal, every effort put forth to make the pupils comfortable and happy. Terms $120 per year. For particulars, address the principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HONDS, care F. Gentil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, (near Hackensack,) N. J. Accessible several times daily, by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 7. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Beautiful and healthy location and easy of access. Good instruction and the comforts of a home furnished to pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Circulars containing particulars sent and interviews arranged on application to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open May 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. BATES, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, or of the Principal.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Summer Session of this School will open on the 7th of May. Further information, by circulars, can be obtained of Rev. H. M. FIELD, *Evangelist* Office; Messrs. Clark & Austin, No. 3 Park-row; or of Rev. F. G. CLARK, No. 96 West 22d-st.

A FRENCH LADY, A GRADUATE OF THE University of France, offers her services to ladies, gentlemen or schools, to teach French Literature and Conversation, by a new and rapid method. Terms very moderate, and high testimonials produced. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition fourteen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. | Term opens April 13. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—THOSE WHOSE education has been neglected can receive private instruction by a competent teacher in the English, classics, French and music. He has also a new and rapid method of teaching children the art of elocution. Call or address MEAD, No. 119 West 34th-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 5. Catalogues sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., C. D. SEELY, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

We beg leave to call your attention to some of the advantages which our Institution offers to young ladies desiring a pleasant home and the opportunity of acquiring a thorough and finished education.

The Institution is located on the west bank of the Hudson, twenty-five miles from New-York, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat from the City or any part of the country. The situation is one of the finest that even the Hudson can boast, and commands, in every direction, a view of mountain, valley, and river scenery of the rarest grandeur and beauty. The healthfulness of the climate is probably unequaled by that of any other part of the country.

The edifice is a fine, modern, brick structure, furnished with taste and elegance, and has ample accommodations for one hundred boarders. It is lighted with gas, heated by furnaces, thoroughly ventilated, and supplied throughout with pure water from a mountain spring. The grounds are extensive, embracing ten acres, and furnish every facility for recreation in the open air. The river, to the shore of which the grounds extend, has a fine beach; and a bath-house, with commodious dressing-rooms, has been erected, that pupils may enjoy the benefits of salt-water bathing.

The Course of Study is full and systematic, embracing three departments: Preparatory, Academic, and Collegiate, and comprises, it is believed, all the branches, both practical and ornamental, which young ladies will find it desirable to pursue.

Instrumental and Vocal Music receive especial attention. The French language is taught by a lady who was for many years a teacher in a female seminary in France.

The social organization of the School constitutes one of its chief excellences. The Principals and all the Faculty reside in the same building, and sit at the same table with the pupils—an arrangement which contributes largely to the formation of correct social habits and to the cultivation of refinement and elegance of manners.

In order to secure the healthful and symmetrical development of the body, a systematic course of physical training by calisthenic exercises has been adopted. Carriages and fine saddle-horses are furnished for those who wish to ride, and other out-door recreations are encouraged and liberally provided for.

The next term will commence April 18.

Persons desiring further information will please send for our annual Catalogue.

Applications for admission should be addressed to
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
On Brooklyn Heights,
No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
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The Principals, aided by thoroughly qualified teachers, devote their entire time and attention to the education of their pupils.
A new quarter commences on Monday, April 16.

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A country Home School for girls at Bridgeport, Conn. A full course of study under accomplished teachers, including board for $2 40 per week. Miss A. A. CARTER, Principal. Circulars can be had at the Amer. School Inst., No. 346 Broadway, or of the Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term will reopen April 30. Miss AIKEN would inform her patrons that she has located her school on Strawberry Hill. The building is constructed of stone and amply fitted for the purpose. The spacious grounds and charming prospect render it a beautiful home, and as a healthy location it is unsurpassed. Thorough and experienced teachers and professors are engaged to contribute the highest advantages for a complete course of education. For circulars, containing terms, &c., apply to Principal, Miss AIKEN.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW, A. M., and J. A. SHAW, A. B., late of Harvard College. A full English and classical course of study, also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS INSTRUCTED children in vocal and instrumental music, would like to obtain pupils at $8 per quarter; also, would devote two or three hours each day to the instruction of children at their residences, in the common English branches, French and drawing. Call at No. 28 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.; of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., and of N. BLISS, No. 299 Broadway, New-York; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

AT $5.—BUSINESS WRITING EASILY LEARNED!—Stiffness and trembling removed!! DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, will positively remove all stiffness or trembling from the most cramped, clumsy hand, and give an easy, rapid business style. Reduced terms, $5. Private rooms, $15. Three afternoon seats vacant.

THE NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will open its next Term WEDNESDAY, May 2, and proffers pupils first-class accommodations at the lowest rates of charge. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 67 Wall-st., R. Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich Town, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known, and convenient to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

THE MESSRS. MANSFIELD, PRINCIPALS of the Rockland Female Institute, will be happy to see their patrons and those who have daughters to be educated, at the Astor House, Saturday, April 7, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

$120 Per Year. } COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. { $120 Per Year.
Closes Oct. 5. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

DR. HINCKEL, NEAR SNUG HARBOR, north shore, Staten Island, will receive into his family and instruct with his day scholars, a few boys. French and German spoken in the family.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AN ENGAGEMENT for one or two hours in the afternoon, to give private lessons in the English branches or classics. Address R. M. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MUSIC IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE taught by a German lady, residing at No. 242 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL—LEX.-AV., NEAR 37th-st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient; philosophical lectures with apparatus. Terms moderate.

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A GERMAN LADY, PERFECTLY FAMILiar with the French and English languages, who can give the very best references of American and German families, wishes to meet with an engagement either as housekeeper, companion or governess in a refined family. For more particulars, apply at Mr. BUTTIGKOFER'S, No. 444 Broome-st., New-York or No. 22 Garden-st., Hoboken, for one week.

A GERMAN LADY, HIGHLY EDUCATED, and with first-class references, desires a few pupils to instruct in the German and French languages and other branches of a thorough education. Address Box No. 961 Post-office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—AN ESTABLISHED CASH business for sale that is now and has been making $10,000 per year profit for several years. The owner is engaged in a very extensive trade elsewhere, and cannot attend to both. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 227 BROADWAY.

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS—There is a desirable location for a hotel or boarding-house, in a growing neighborhood, 20 miles, 1 hour's ride in cars, at Westfield, New-Jersey Central Railroad; an opportunity seldom offered. Apply today, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 75 Pine-st., up stairs, or of C. A. LEVERIDGE, Westfield, N. J. Cut out for reference.

A HOUSE-FURNISHING AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Located in one of the best avenues in this City, and in an excellent neighborhood for trade. To a party about to enter the above line, this presents an opportunity for trade, with a new stock of goods and location unsurpassed, seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—A large hotel and restaurant, well established, below Park-place on west side of the City, with all the furniture, and ample stock on hand, and one year's lease of premises for sale at a bargain. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR PENNsylvania of the celebrated conical washing machine—the best in the world. Can be seen in operation at No. 421 Broadway, New-York. For particulars, address T. FISLER, 4th-st., six doors below Chestnut-st., Camden, N. J., agent for the patentee.

HOTEL FOR SALE—VERY LOW—THE whole, or one half of a well-known hotel at a celebrated watering-place. Costly furnished, lit with gas, and will accommodate about two hundred people. Inquire of J. G. & W. J. MILLS, No. 112 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A CLOTHING MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York, consisting of sewing machines, fixtures, good will, &c.; well established, and now doing a good business. For particulars, inquire of S. L. MACOMBER, No. 486 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A MEDICAL MAN, ENgaged in extensive special practice, desires a partner or confidential assistant. Address MEDICUS, Union-square Post-office for three days.

DRUG-STORES FOR SALE.—TWO DRUGstores, (old-established stands,) at Brooklyn, for sale. Apply to HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 116 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

ROOFING.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING

Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use, in any part of the country. JOSEPH DITTO & CO., No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

MOTH PROOF PENCIL CEDAR TRUNKS—a sure remedy, for sale at No. 121 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st.; at WINDLE & CO'S., No. 56 Maiden-lane, and at the factory of WM. DELANE, corner of Bleecker and Hammond sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train (with sleeping cars) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave Red Bank at 7½ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns, 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.
PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe *via* Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.
Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

NEW BRANCH INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Principal Office No. 70 Wall-st.,
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.
SECURELY INVESTED.
For the convenience of its up town patrons, have opened a
BRANCH OFFICE,
In the "Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank Building, No. 563 Broadway,
Next to the corner of Prince-st., adjoining "Ball, Black & Co.'s New Store," and are insuring buildings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels in port, leases, and personal property generally, at the lowest rates consistent with permanent security and indemnity.

DIRECTORS.
Richard Oakley,
Sheldon Smith,
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William Hertzel,
John M. Tobin,
Benjamin W. Floyd,
Oliver Bryan, Jr.
RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April, 1860.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY
Will remove
to
NO. 92 BROADWAY,
about
April 10.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL..............................$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
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HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AIMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.—SEALED PROposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year, fifteen hundred cords of oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of pine wood, more or less.

The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, nor less than three inches in diameter, delivered, sawed and piled, and, when required, split, in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The pine wood to be of the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load. The quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity of wood from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July; and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May 25, 1861.

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contract to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, }
ROBERT O. GLOVER, } Committee
RICHARD WARREN, } on
JOHN O'KEEFE, } Supplies.
WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr., }

PROPOSALS FOR $228,950 WATER STOCK of the City of New-York.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 21, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1854, authorized by chapter 342 of the Laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing Lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water-Works.

The said stock will consist of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine shares, of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 22, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until THURSDAY, April 12, 1860, for the construction of the Warwick Valley Railroad, from the junction of the Newburgh Branch with the New-York and Erie Railroad to the village of Warwick, Orange County, a distance of about ten miles.

Profiles, plans, estimates of quantities, and specifications will be ready for examination at the office of the Company in the village of Warwick, on and after SATURDAY, April 7.

The Directors reserve to themselves the privilege of rejecting any propositions that may not be deemed advantageous to the Company.—WARWICK, March 30, 1860.
By order of the Board of Directors, G. BURT, Pres.
W. HERRICK, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Andersen,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'ay, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $130.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.—The high-classed, powerful, Clyde-built, screw-steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. CRIGHTON, (late of the ship *Three Bells*,) will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock noon. Rates of passage: Saloon Cabin, $65. Steerage, including an abundance of properly-cooked provisions, $30. This steamer has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-Weekly United States Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.—The splendid steamship MARION, WM. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22, and places in Florida. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, succeeds WEDNESDAY, April 11.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on or about the 3d of March, 30th March and 27th of April—that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates:

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship R. R. CUYLER, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and to Florida points at very low rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds THURSDAY, April 12.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!
On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to
SIX CENTS.
Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,
AT FIVE CENTS EACH,
can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.
NO TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.
By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 7, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, April 7, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, April 8, 8 A. M.	Saturday, April 7, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, April 10, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, April 8, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, April 11, 8 A. M.	Monday, April 9, 7½ A. M.
Thursd'y, April 12, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, April 10, 11 A. M.
Friday, April 13, 10 A. M.	Wed'day, April 11, 12 M.
Sat'day, April 14, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, April 12, 1 P. M.
Sunday, April 15, 10 A. M.	Friday, April 13, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, April 17, 2½ P. M.	Sunday, April 15, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, April 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, April 16, 12 M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.
Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.
Forward deck passage $1.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.
D. A. MILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates. T. BROOKS & CO., No. 112 South-st.

SPEED, ACCOMMODATIONS AND FARE UNEQUALED.—Afternoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 East River, foot of James-st., for the above ports on SATURDAY, (this day,) at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every day in the week, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill, making the usual landings; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, will leave foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock A. M.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer TRAVELER, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

PORT WINES, OF 1815 AND 1851, IN bottle; Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 3-dozen cases; Wm. Younger's East India Pale Ale, bottled, in cases; Jameson's Irish Whisky, in Bond; Bushmill's Irish Whisky, in Bond, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, Agent for Guinness' Stout, No. 127 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—PEWS IN BRICK CHURCH, DRS. Spring and Hoge, Pastors; one in middle and one in side aisle. Apply or address ISAAC KIP, Jr., No. 27 William-st.

MEDICAL.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
HAMMOND ON SEXUAL AND SEMINAL DISEASES, IMPOTENCY, &c.
An entirely new and original System for the Cure of these Diseases, by CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York; author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. "Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16.* Price $1. Postage free. Wholesale of HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, Publishers. Single copies may be had of the author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st. Office hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evenings. Consultations and treatment as usual.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
FEVER AND AGUE AND ALL FEVERS cured with India Chologogue, Deshler's Pills. Each $1 50 and $1.
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam; Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, & 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 till 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y., and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fact superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs, is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—MARRIED OR SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction, European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of all Genito-Urinary diseases, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 till 9 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all afflicted that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, upstairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 P. O., Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abcess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice gratis. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address, No. 634 Broadway, New-York.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS—THAT NEURALgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Frosted Limbs, Pains, Headache, Toothache, and Earache, can be cured by using C. E. BROWN'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.
A. BALDWIN SMITH, No. 52 South-st.

LONG LIFE ELIXIR AGAINST STOMACHICAL and all other intestine diseases; highly recommended as preservatives against sea sickness and yellow fever. Sole agent in New-York, JOHN MEAKIN, Chemist and Druggist, No. 679 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.
The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

IRON CISTERNS FOR SALE.—NINE wrought iron cisterns, round, 6 feet diameter, 8 feet deep, double riveted countersunk rivets. Can be seen at No. 148 Reade-st. Price $60 each, one-third their cost.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me in business my son, BENJAMIN GURNEY. The firm will hereafter be known as J. GURNEY & SON.
J. GURNEY, Photographist, No. 707 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1860.

Referring to the above, the undersigned hope for a continuance of the favors shown to Mr. J. GURNEY, in his endeavors to perfect the Photographic art for the last 20 years.
J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1860.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—CHARLES FARRAR, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. CORLIES, Ellen G. Corlies, his wife, Courtlandt C. Hull, Hannah Corlies, John H. Holdane, James H. Holdane, The Broadway Bank, Daniel L. Pettee, Benjamin F. Judson, William H. Wilson, Basil B. Hopkins, Robert Hull, Thomas W. Atkinson, Andrew Stevens, Clinton Hitchcock, Richard A. Reading, Jonathan Odell, Daniel B. Warner, Henry Lyles, Jr., Henry A. Collamus, George Thompson, Rufus Brooks, William Cummings, Holbrook Chamberlain, Frederick E. Ives, John S. Beecher, Samuel S. Osborn and Brewster Woodhull, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 21, 1860.
CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
a7-law6wS* No. 192 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE C. PETERS against JEROME FINCH and MARY FINCH his wife, Charles Johnson and Rebecca B. Johnson his wife, Ottaviano Gori and Catharine his wife, John W. Goodwin, S. Weir Roosevelt, Robert B. Roosevelt, Sylvester B. Mangam, Simeon Fitch, William B. Fitch, Thomas J. Burgess, Henry S. Van Etten, John Manning and Jeremiah Caniff.—Summons—To Ottaviano Gori, defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of February, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 9, 1860.
WILLIAM S. HASCALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y.
mh10-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES A. BOORMAN against FREDERIC W. RHINELANDER and EDWIN A. POST—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was Feb. 7, 1860, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 34 Pine-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand and five hundred dollars, ($4,500,) with interest from the fourth (4th) day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1860.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND,
f10-law12wS* Plff's Att'y.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.—CHARLES W. LYNDE, Plaintiff, against GEORGE A. VAN BOKKELEN and MARY his wife, DANIEL VAN VOORHIS and STEPHEN HAYNES, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 3, 1860.
MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the Kings County Clerk's Office, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 3d day of March, 1860.—Dated March 15, 1860.
MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh17-law6wS*

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—JOHN CODMAN and ISAAC A. NICHOLS, Executors of ANTHONY DEY, deceased. Surrogate's order to limit creditors. Dated this 9th day of February, 1860. On application of the above-named executors, it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the *American Standard*, a newspaper printed and published in Jersey City, in this State, and also in the New-York *Times*, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executors.
order, E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
N. B.—Claims to be presented to A. DEY, Jr., No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—HANNAH MILLS, Plaintiff, against GEORGE B. RIPLEY and MARY T. T. RIPLEY his wife, George W. Lewis, Newton Deuel, The Atlantic Cotton Mills, George Peabody, Junius S. Morgan, Charles C. Gooch, Farnham Z. Tucker, Assignee, John S. Wright, Ephraim P. Whitman and Eben Wright, defendants.—(Summons.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield in said county, on the 18th day of January, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at Port Richmond, in the town of Northfield and County of Richmond, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 1860.
A. DE GROOT,
mh17-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. GUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
law6mS* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-law6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES P. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1860 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services; and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, chapter 302, section 9.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK.—EXTENSION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed under the act entitled "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859, will receive evidence and hear arguments as to the value of the property to be taken for the enlargement of the Central Park, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., from the 2d day of April next to the 16th day of April next (excluding Sundays,) between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.

The property provided to be taken is contained within the following limits and boundaries: Southerly by the southerly side of 106th-st., northerly by 110th-st., easterly by the 5th-av., and westerly by the 8th-av.
Dated, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1860.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, }
HAWLEY D. CLAPP, } Commissioners.
RICHARD KELLY, }

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TAXES 1859.—The town and school taxes of Mount Vernon, Wakefield, Washingtonville, Olinville, Union Port, Fleetwood, Morrisania, West Farms, &c., may be paid for the last time; also back taxes, and lots sold for the taxes of 1855 redeemed, through the subscriber at the Tax Office, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on MONDAY, April 9.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAR AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

Also, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 129th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

For Sale—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown-stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $5,500; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots.

FOR SALE.—$4,500 EACH FOR THE TWO NEW and elegant two-story, attic and basement brick cottages, situated in Penn-st., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D., having 13 rooms each, and replete with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, baths, gas and fixtures, heater, range, &c. Terms easy with immediate possession, and privilege of an adjoining lot at a moderate price. Apply to G. S. BISHOP, Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., or H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE.—FOR SALE, on 23d-st., near 5th-av., an unusually fine house, 34 feet wide by 70 feet deep; brown-stone, 4-story, and completely modern. The house has been built but a few years, with great care, for the owner, (now deceased.) It is offered for sale to close the estate, and is a very desirable residence. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON THE south side of Madison-st., 192 feet 11 inches east of Scammel-st. The lots together are 94 feet on Madison-st. by about 95 feet in depth. The premises have been in use for seven years, and are well known as a coal-yard. There is also a brick building for shops.

Also, five valuable lots on the south side of 14th-st., 88 feet east of Avenue C; each lot is 25x103 feet 3 inches. These lots are well located for manufacturing purposes. For particulars, apply at No. 3 Pine-st., front office, second story, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house, containing ten rooms, with four lots of ground attached, on the north side of 155th-st., near Broadway, Carmansville, within five minutes' walk of cars, boat or stages; possession given immediately; rent $350. Apply to J. & H. JONES & CO., Nos. 38 & 40 White-st., EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., or to J. C. GRAFF, Carmansville.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ORPHAN'S Court, at public vendue, on the 11th April, at 3 o clock P. M., in the town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., the residence of the late John Mandeville, a commodious cottage of nine rooms, a small building for an office, and a large 3-story building, used as a carpenter's shop, with half an acre of ground.

$6,000.—CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—FOR SALE—The store property No. 421 9th-av., near the Blind Asylum; also, a four story brown-stone-front house near the above, on the avenue; also, two fine buildings and lots on 35th st., near 9th-av., and neat cottages. J. E. HATCH, No. 393 9th-av.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW 4-STORY STONE-FRONT house, No. 115 West 34th-st.; contains all the latest improvements; cannot be surpassed in style or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; size, 25x60 feet; lot, 152 feet deep, with or without stable privilege. Apply on the premises of D. SCHOONMAKER.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE-KATANTE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown-stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE TWO FIVE-story and basement houses, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, corner of Mercer-st., on the Broadway block, suitable for business purposes, with a slight alteration. Lot 50 by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DESIRABLE house No. 33 West 24th st., north side, between Broadway and 6th-av., being in the immediate vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, southeast corner of 39th-st., a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, best design and finish; size 24x50 feet. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises, of G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 3-story brick house No. 35 Livingston-st., with gas, furnace, water, painted walls, &c., in complete order; lot 23 feet front, 25 feet rear, and about 152 feet deep, making a large yard, full of shrubbery, vines, &c. Apply to H. W. RISLEY, No. 76 Barclay st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; one a corner, with bay windows, handsome brown-stone trimmings, with or without lot adjoining, corner of Hanson-place and Hampden-st., Brooklyn; great bargain; the inside house 16 rooms; $6 500; $4,000 can remain. THOMAS B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 feet deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st. 25x65; lot 126.6; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 25x32.6 with entrance from 35th st. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. ROAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE NEW first-class four-story house No. 14 West 36th-st , built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. House 25x55; lot 25x98. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to CLARKSON & CO., 48 Pine-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—LOTS FOR SALE on the following streets: Devoe, North 2d, Ewen, and Graham av. Will be sold very low. Apply to JOHN M. JACKSON, No. 36 Warren-st., second floor, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A NEW HANDsome brown-stone front house, just finished and built for the owner's use, No. 106 West 34th-st ; lot 25x100 feet; rent $1,800; possession given immediately. Apply to W. H. PLUMMER, No. 302 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, AT Jersey City, corner of Grand and Hudson sts., opposite the Cunard steamers. The proprietor will dispose of his interest, lease and fixtures at a very low rate. Further particulars on application as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—RIGHT IN all respects for a large family; a real home; situated in Albion-place, No. 407 4th st. Price and terms will be right. N. DODGE, next west of Broadway, No. 24 East 18th-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble front building, Nos 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE front houses, four stories, high stoop, on West 47th-st., near 5th-av., the seventh and ninth houses west of the avenue. Inquire of E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—LOT NO. 143 READE-ST., BETWEEN Greenwich-st. and West Broadway. Apply to KIDDER BROTHERS, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS ON 2D-AV. AND 43D ST. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN EIGHTEENTH-ST., near the Clarendon, full size and in complete order, at a bargain. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

FIFTH-AV. RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—House and lot on east side of 5th-av., below 30th st., with every modern improvement. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1 073 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 407 FOURTH-STREET, ALBION-place. House and lot over size, every way right. Terms easy. Built for the owner to live in. Inquire of N. DODGE, at 24 East 18th-st., next corner to Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT 20 FEET FRONT BY 50 FEET deep, on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Terms easy. Apply to F. BAKER, corner of 7th-av. and 48th-st.

FOR SALE—IN NINETY-SECOND-ST., BEtween 4th and 5th avs., four lots, on the grade, and free from rock, overlooking the Park and East River. Address W. A. COLLINS, Box No. 3,888 Post office.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS, WITH A BUILDING loan, for sale, situated on 42d-st.,—one of the wide streets,—near 8th av. A fine opportunity for an enterprising builder. Apply to

E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock noon, the first-class brown-stone, four story, high stoop house on the southeast corner of 16th st. and 2d-av., fronting Stuyvesant-square. Built in the best manner, with all modern improvements, and in good order. House 22 7x60; lot 307x128.3 on 2d av.; has a splendid court-yard 23 feet wide, running 128.3 along 2d-av. 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL LANDS.

1,500 acres in Central Wisconsin for sale very cheap. Apply at Room No. 6, No 34½ Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—In Brooklyn, a large stone building, about 75x150 feet two stories high, with good well of water, and 40 or 50 vacant lots on the corner of Hickory-st. and Stuyvesant-av., two miles from Peck-slip, Roosevelt-st or Division-av ferries. Inquire of WM. T. MILLS, corner of Myrtle and Lewis avs. Also, a large double house, with stable and fine garden. Rent low.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND lot, containing about ten acres of land, in the northwestern section of the City of Baltimore, within three minutes' walk of the city passenger railway, on Pennsylvania-av., and in a rapidly improving quarter of the city. Price $26 000, one-half cash, balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further information, address GRAFTON L. DULANY, Esq., No. 36 St. Paul's-st., Baltimore.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 for sale, and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars; are in good order, and contain gas. Ridgewood water. Prices $3 400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 382 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT TWO-story and basement houses, 15th-st., near 4th-av., double parlors, marble mantels, piazza, everything in best style. Terms—To a genteel American family, $250 or more, cash, and $50 quarterly till paid. Inquire of Mr. DAY, 15th-st., Brooklyn, after 2 o'clock.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON BROOKLYN Heights for sale, between Hicks and Henry sts.; two lots, 26x100, each running through from Montague to Remsen sts.; house on Montague-st., brown-stone front. The house and one lot will be sold separate, or the vacant lot. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN B. SARDY, at No. 58 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY basement brick front house and lot, No. 130 West 38th-st.; house 21x45, lot 21x98.9; has the modern improvements; gas-fixtures and oil-cloths go with the house. Terms easy. Inquire of R. BRUSH, No. 27 West 44th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being 5 minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44x48, and commands a river view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water; brick barn 42x44, with wing 24x40; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st., or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine st., Room No. 9, or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE and roomy house, in complete order, with or without a stable, situated on Sunswick Terrace, near the steamboat landing, with large lawn extending to the river. Grounds are ornamented with many rare and beautiful trees, shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.

Also for sale, a country seat, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate, now occupied by the subscriber. House 44x46 feet, with piazzas, &c., two stories and attic, furnace, bath room, water closets, hot and cold water throughout, boat and bath house; grounds beautifully laid out with shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; is convenient to ferry and steamboat.

Inquire of W. A. THOMPSON, Mer. Fire Ins. Co., No. 65 Wall-st , New-York; or of Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, Astoria.

133 ACRES FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL—Two miles east of New-Hamburgh Station, the property formerly owned by O. S. Fowler. The improvements consist of large stone mansion, three stories and basement, containing over 60 rooms; has water throughout, and is being put in complete order. Also, one large two-story attic and basement house; one cottage, one farm house, three barns, carriage-house, greenhouse, ice house, &c. The place is one of the best fruit farms in the State, having over 10,000 fruit trees of the choicest kinds, together with a large number of currant and blackberry bushes, grape vines, &c. The stock would be sold with the place, if required; or the large house sold with 30 acres. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, FURNISHED, on Long Island Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City by the New-Haven Railroad, a large private house, with outbuildings, including a bowling-alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; also, a desirable moderate-sized house, situate near the above, with outbuildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, these places are unequaled. The view from either place embraces a large extent of surrounding country and Sound, from Fort Schuyler eastward. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TO BE LET OR SOLD—A cottage, with garden, plantations, &c., pleasantly situated in the village of Hastings, within less than five minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. The cottage contains 11 rooms and cellar, and wood-house, &c.; is fitted with fixtures, closets, pump, reservoir, &c.; is papered and painted, and fit for immediate occupation; rent moderate; to a purchaser of the whole or part the terms of payment would be accommodating; a large proportion of the price might remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage; or the whole, with additional security. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings on-the-Hudson.

FOR SALE.—BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS compelling the subscriber to leave Orange, he offers his house and ten acres of land, or house and lot for sale. The house contains thirteen rooms and is within four minutes' walk of the dépôt; all necessary outbuildings, an excellent and large kitchen garden, well stocked with many varieties of excellent fruit. The location is as beautiful and pleasant as any one in Orange. For particulars and terms apply on the premises, Prospect-st., Orange, or to L. T. STOWELL, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER TO LET.—The elegant country seat of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the dépôt, at Riverdale, near Yonkers. The house is large, in good order, and furnished throughout, including a billiard-table. On the premises are a large stable, an ice house and garden, with 35 acres of land. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Rent $2,000. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND situated on the celebrated Andre Hill; for inland scenery cannot be surpassed; perfectly healthy; no fever and ague; churches, stores, schools, &c. For a gentleman's residence, such a spot is seldom met with. Only a few minutes walk from dépôt. Apply to WM. H. BALMER, on the premises. Tappan Town. The Northern Railroad from Jersey City stops there five times daily.

TAPPAN TOWN, Rockland Co.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ONE MILE EAST OF the Hudson River Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing, a small neat cottage, containing eight rooms, besides kitchen and basement, with garden and grounds: a healthy location, and easy access to the City by steamboat or railroad; will be rented to a desirable tenant for $128 per annum. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—AT Five-Mile River, Conn., a small double house, in good order, and about one-third of an acre of ground, very handsomely situated near the water; about one-fourth of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad, and about 2½ miles from Norwalk, price, $800 cash; or will be exchanged for City property. Apply to SAM. RAYMOND, at Two-Mile River; or to JAMES G. POWERS, No 101 Murray st , New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and dépôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT LOW—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Staten Island, near the Manor Road, one mile from Port Richmond. The house is new and commodious; the grounds, about 15 acres, well laid out. Will be rented for one year for $500. Apply to W. A. GILLATLY, at Schieffelin Bro. & Co's, corner of William and Beekman sts., or to A. D. T. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A very pleasant and desirable residence consisting of three acres of land, a house, nearly new, containing 8 rooms, barn out-houses, choice fruits, &c., on high ground, and about 10 or 15 minutes' from the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a beautiful place low; price, $2,580. Address S. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON LITTLE NECK BAY, LONG Island cottage, barn, &c., with about three acres of land, in fine order; location very healthy; now occupied by R. Foster, Esq. Apply to

C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements; good garden and fruit. Would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—IN ASToria, L. I., dwelling-house, barn, &c , with five acres of land, good garden, plenty of fruit, about a quarter of a mile from steamboat landing. Communication with New York at all hours by boat, railroad and stage. Inquire of M. PRYER, No. 118 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, on Bay Side av., Flushing, L. I., about 20 minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt or steamboat landing, next east adjoining the undersigned, to whom apply for terms, &c. P. R. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO RENT—"ROBIN'S NEST," THE DWELLING and grounds of Rev. G. N. Sleight, consisting of 21 acres, choice fruit, shrubbery, stream, pond, &c. Inquire of Mrs. J. ROLFE, at the Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck, on a prominent head-land, known as the Fort Hill, about 75 feet above tide water. There are 44 acres of fine land, and a mansion house just finished; the lawn sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without salt meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood—distance from the City, thirty-six miles, and communication several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, C. C. Cambreling, John Rhinelander, and Henry Lloyd, Esqs. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics, the approach to the house being exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth; there is also still on it the remains of a British fortification, captured during the Revolutionary war, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price $18 000; terms easy. Apply at No 235 5th-av., between 7 and 8 o'clock, P. M. No brokers received.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others.) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE.—GLEN COVE, L. I.—A VALUABLE tract of about 300 acres, comprising a portion of the Dosoris estate, within a few minutes' drive from the steamboat landing. It will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, or entire with dwelling-house, barns, &c., which are in complete order. It is beautifully diversified with forest and meadow land, hill and valley. A stream of never-failing water runs through the entire estate, and there are also numerous springs on different parts of it. The lawns extend to the water's edge, and the whole tract, from its gently sloping situation, commands an unrivaled view of the Sound and the picturesque islands and bays in the vicinity. For bathing, boating, fishing and shooting the place cannot be excelled. It has access to the City by water several times a day. It is perfectly healthy, and for a person either of business or leisure, or for parties seeking an investment, it presents advantages rarely to be met with so near to the City. Terms liberal. Apply to WM. M. WEEKS, Glen Cove Pavilion; IRVING & WINTHROP, No 44 Nassau-st., or to READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st

FOR SALE AT VERNON VALLEY, LONG ISLAND—Within twenty minutes of the North Port steamboat landing, the well-known Fleet Farm, from 300 to 400 acres, 150 under excellent cultivation, and the balance is in thrifty growing timber, a considerable portion of which is locust. The house and outbuildings are large and in good condition, well watered, fruit of various kinds. Half the purchase-money can remain on mortgage, for a term of years, on the farm, and the other half cash or secured by other property. The said farm will be sold, at public auction, on the 11th day of April, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. If the day is stormy the sale will take place the next day. This property offers great inducements to farmers and citizens. BENJAMIN F. WHITE.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Dépôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully shaped grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, this is one of the finest places for sale on the Hudson. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5 000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—AT SOUTHPORT, CT., A DESIRABLE summer residence, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, and a short distance from the sea-shore; two acres of land with fruit-trees, &c., in abundance; good garden, orchard, never-failing well, barn, woodhouse, &c. Inquire of GEORGE N. DAVIS, Security Fire Insurance Company, or of FRANCIS BULKLEY, at the dépôt. Distance from New-York 52 miles, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Four trains each way stop at the dépôt.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage house; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,100 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in New-York or vicinity, a tract of land situated in Dingman Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania, near the Owego Turnpike Road. It contains about four hundred and fifteen acres, and borders upon a beautiful lake. The soil is well adapted to farming, well timbered, and convenient to a ready and ample market. Any party desiring property of the kind will be liberally dealt with. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE OF five acres, 2½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Station, at Irvington, on the road from Sunnyside to the Valley of Saw Mill River; contains a neat cottage, barn, springs, and a variety of fruit; and is very eligibly situated for fruit growing. Price $1,830, in cash, as the owner is moving to Europe. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable country residence situate in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County; size of ground 205x110 feet, with two-story and basement house 36x26 feet, barn, &c.; the garden is beautifully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruits, shrubs, &c.; terms easy. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

HOUSE TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A house very centrally situated, within five minutes' walk of Brick Church dépôt. House is old-fashioned, roomy, and very pleasant; garden large, with plenty of fine fruit, cherries, grapes, currants, strawberries, asparagus, &c. A very desirable residence. Address ORANGE, Box No. 1,196, Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence within 2 miles of the City, on Long Island, consisting of a two-story house, with a large wing, five lots of ground, handsomely laid out with fruit and shrubbery. Schools and churches in the neighborhood. Two lines of omnibuses running continually. JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE AT RYE, five minutes from dépôt, a neat country residence, with eight bed-rooms, parlor, library and dining-room, &c.; coach-house and stable; about three acres of land. Rent moderate to good tenant; now occupied by Mr. Betts. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A HOUSE AND 8 lots of ground; house modern-built, contains 11 rooms, gas, range, heater, &c., beautifully located on Broadway, third house below Lamartine-av. Apply on the premises, or to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 362 Broadway, New-York. Price $6,800.

COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A neat cottage, in perfect order, with large garden, situate in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, six to eight minutes' walk from the Railroad Dépôt at Flushing. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 167 Chambers-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE.—The well-known residence of the late F. W. Paulding at Dobbs' Ferry, one hour's ride from the City; one of the most commanding situations on the Hudson, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to FRED. E. GIBERT, No. 46 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley dépôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, at Manhasset, L. I. Partially furnished. Situated directly on the water. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER A FURNISHED house beautifully situated at Greenfield Hill, Conn., near Fairfield. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No. 160 West 22d-st., or address Box 1,089 New-York Post office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—RESIDENCES IN THE TOWN OF RYE, near the Railroad Dépôt; two handsome and improved places, a larger and a smaller; rent, $700 and $325. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY residence, situated on Bergen Hill, 20 minutes' ride in stage from Jersey ferry; new house, large carriage house and stable, fruit, good water; about 30 city lots. Apply to No. 6 Ferry-st.

COTTAGE TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, near Vanderbilt ferry, with about one acre of ground; contains eleven apartments, well arranged for convenience and comfort. Apply for particulars to Rev. T. TOWELL, No. 236 Union-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT YONKERS—A HOUSE ON WARburton-av., with stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings, one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. Fine river view. Address H. B., Box No. 502 Post-office.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 100 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES, each in one large room of about 45x90 feet, of the Gymnasium building, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Jefferson Market, suitable for lecture, school or billiard rooms, light and well ventilated, replete with Croton water, gas fixtures, &c., together with a large lot of settees, benches, school desks and furniture if desired. Rent low and possession immediately. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 220 Thompson-st. This house is in fine order, and will be rented only to a private family.

Also, house No. 162 West 25th-st.; rent, $700.
Also, house No. 35 West 35th-st.; rent, $1,000.
Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.
N. B.—No boarding-house keepers need apply.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—TO A small Protestant family, the second floor of house No. 15 Lispenard-st., consisting of four commodious rooms, bath-room, plenty of pantries and closets, with other conveniences; gas in all the rooms; rent $300. The remaining part of the house occupied by a small American family without children. References exchanged. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES Nos. 28 Broadway, 74, 78, 98, and 100 Greenwich st.; the premises Nos. 25 Washington-st., 32 West-st., and 56 Washington-st. Also, the large new building corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, 137 feet 6 inches by 46 feet. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 42 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range, stationary wash-tubs, and bath, with hot and cold water; water-closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply to the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-street, New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF AN ENGLISH basement-house in 4th-av., near 22d-st., to rent from May 1; there are two large rooms, with closets between, croton water and gas; a room in the fourth story may be had if desired; house occupied by a private family, who would give breakfast to gentlemen; references required. Apply at No. 251 4th-av., Northeast corner of 20th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or from 4 to 6 P. M.

TO LEASE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS BRICK house No. 72 West 20th-st., south side, near to the 6th-av. It will be finished about the 15th of April, and will possess all the modern improvements and conveniences. For particulars, apply to MACY & CO., corner of 20th-st. and 6th av., or to J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment, high-stoop, full-size house, three rooms deep, in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the beautiful College grounds, between 9th and 10th avs.; also, a four-story and basement, brown stone, high-stoop house, for sale, No. 60 West 37th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO LARGE, WELL lighted and ventilated rooms, in building corner of Fulton and Front sts., Brooklyn, having nine windows in each room. They are well calculated for any light manufacturing purposes and will be rented low to a good tenant; within 100 yards of Fulton Ferry. Apply to the Long Island Insurance Company, in the building.

TO LEASE—WITH USE OF STEAM-POWER, IF wanted, five lots, partly covered with buildings, in South-st., running through to Front-st., between Jackson and Scammel-sts., New-York. Apply in the saw-mill adjoining; or to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 9 to 10 and 1 to 2.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY BUILT three-story brick dwelling-house, very pleasantly located at No. 247 Washington-st., cor. of Johnson-st., opposite St. John's Church and near the ferries. Rent, $650. Inquire of E. KINGSLEY, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1st of May, a first-class, full three-story and basement house, most eligibly located in Brooklyn, between South and Wall-st. ferries, and well furnished. To a proper tenant, terms would be made easy. Address Box No. 649 Post-office.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, railroad companies, shipping, artists, lawyers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

A CLOTHING STORE TO LET OR LEASE for a term of years—The well-known stand No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway. The store is 25 by 100 feet, well lighted and fitted up in the best style. For particulars apply to A. FREEMAN, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., at De Groot's Oak Hall.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 178 NINTH-AV., with a good dry basement and vault connected; the store has an iron front, with large plate-glass lights and rolling iron shutters. Location very desirable. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET.—A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH to rent their house furnished. Terms $1,100 per annum; the house is three rooms deep, and is pleasantly and conveniently located. References and security will be required. Apply at No. 53 Lexington-av.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN NOS. 78 Broadway, 5 and 7 New-st., 68 Wall-st., 4 Hanover-st., 5 and 7 William-st., 1 and 3 South William-st., and 3 Bowling-green. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, IF REQUIRED, one or two entire floors of a manufactory, situated north side of 25th-st., No. 341, between 10th and 11th avs. Apply on the premises, of Mr. SCAFF, Foreman, or at No. 81 John-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 47 East 19th st., for two years, in complete order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A THREE-story house in a good neighborhood, with the modern improvements; has a fine yard, and is convenient to the Grand and East Broadway stage route; rent $325. Address GRAND-ST., Station B.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY ONLY—PART of the house No. 53 4th-st., second door above Bank-st., consisting of the first floor, back basement, and bed-rooms in the attic. Apply on the premises, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., or at No. 62 Warren-st.

BROADWAY STORE AND A PORTION OF the upper part to let, together or separate, No. 823 Broadway, one door above 12th-st., west side. Will be altered to suit a tenant. Inquire of J. E. HADDEN & Co., No. 755 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK.—TO LET, NEAR THE PARK, on a wide street and convenient to 3d av. railroad a handsome four story brown-stone house, containing the modern improvements, at a low rent. Inquire on the premises, 79th-st., first brown-stone house west 3d av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT boys, a second floor through, with two rooms in the third floor, with privilege of attic and cellar, with gas-fixtures and bath, of a first class house in complete order. Rent, $350. Apply at No. 253 West 31st-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 285 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Rent $400. Inquire of WM. A. THOMSON, No. 253 West 22d-st., or No. 65 Wall-st.

VACANT LOTS, AND ROOMS WITH power to let or lease. From one to six vacant lots; also, two spacious rooms, 60x35 feet, first and second floors, with or without steam power. The lots for sale, if required. Apply to No. 1 Tompkins-st., corner of Grand.

TO DENTISTS AND DOCTORS.—THE SECond floor and front basement office in No. 1½ Clinton-place, to let, separate or together; the location is very desirable; it has been occupied as above for the last five years.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO. 329 BROOME-st , with all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire every day till let, after 10 A. M., on the premises.

TO LET—STORE AND CELLAR NO. 372 BROADway, corner of 18th-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—PART OF a Broadway store to let, in one of the very best locations for any respectable business. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

STEAM POWER—NOS. 63 AND 65 ELIZABETH-ST.—Rooms to let with good steady power, and well lighted. Apply from 12 to 3 P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—1 very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., ALSO, workshops in the rear. Apply on the second floor of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO COAL AND LUMBER DEALERS OR OTHERS.—To lease, those three deep lots, Nos. 199, 209 and 203 Cherry-st. Inquire at No. 15 East 16th-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE,
Foot of 118th-st., East River,
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

The brick building, 50x100, steam engine, water front of 100 feet, with dock, with 5 to 10 lots, and Croton water.

The location of this property being so near the City, and the water front being available for vessels of any size, renders it more available for any kind of manufacturing purposes than any other property on the island. Apply to J. N. WATSON, Harlem,

At the Steamboat Dock, 130th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 286 WEST 22d-st. to let to a private family; has the modern improvements, and was furnished for owners' occupation; rent $900. Also to let, a good roomy house at Flushing; location elevated and healthy; rent $300. A few spacious dwelling sites, adjoining, for sale or to let on long lease. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts , is to be altered immediately into a 4-story store. The store will be let for one year. The lofts and basement will be leased. Ready by May 1. For particulars apply to

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

Our present store, No. 298 Broadway, is also to let for one year.

TO LEASE—THE OATWELL MARBLE WORKS, on Broadway, near 35th-st., with all the machinery, steam-power, and buildings, mill, dwelling, store, &c., and seven lots of ground, well adapted to any manufacturing business; would be leased for a term of years, separately or together. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE four-story and basement house No. 50 East 15th-st., three doors from Union-square. The location is excellent, house well furnished throughout, and will be put in thorough repair for a good tenant. Apply to B. I. SUCH, No. 241 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS—A first-class house on Murray Hill, with all modern improvements, and in first-rate order. Apply to CHRISTOPHER WREN, Broker, No. 483 3d-av , between 34th and 35th sts. Rent, to a small family, $750, with gas fixtures.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE AND DWELLING No. 416 4th-av., and also the dwelling part of No. 418 4th-av., corner of 30th-st., well calculated for a boarding-house, having a private entrance in 30th-st. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 o'clock A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 108 BLEECKer-st., near Greene-st. If required for business purposes, alterations will be made to suit the tenant. Can be seen from 3 to 4 P. M. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING, STORAGE, &c., the extra-strong five-story store No. 13 Thames-st., corner of Trinity-place, (in rear of Trinity Building.) Let in separate parts if required. Apply to J. R. PETERS, H. J. Overman's office, No. 15 Broad-st

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 282 4th st., opposite Washington-square. This house is in all respects a desirable residence, and is in a remarkably pleasant locality, and has every convenience in its arrangements. For a small family, rent $1,200 Inquire of WILLIAM A. COURSEN, No. 267 Broadway.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE three-story and basement brick house, No. 257 Sackett-st., between Court and Clinton; has gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $550. Inquire of THOS. FAWCETT, No. 70 Gold-st., New-York, or at No. 119 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—House and five lots of ground in garden, with stable, corner South 6th and 8th sts., convenient to ferries; rent low to a good tenant, and possession given before 1st of May. Inquire of J. WILDE, No. 11 Dutch st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—THREE STORIES, HIGH stoop, modern improvements and good yard, No. 205 East 19th-st. Rent $750. Also, English basement, brown-stone, &c., &c., $600, No. 109½ St Marks place, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE HOUSES, BROWN STONE, one high-stoop and English basement, north side of 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The judicious arrangement of water, baths, &c., cannot be surpassed. Rent moderate. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown stone-front dwelling No. 54 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST houses in West 17th-st., near 5th-av., 33 feet wide, with four rooms on a floor, elegantly furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

NO. 272 MADISON-STREET—TO LET OR LEASE—Modern three-story house, has gas and chandeliers, range, bath-room, hot and cold water; pleasant location. Apply to R. M. MITCHILL at R. T. Wilde & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET AT A BARGAIN—BEING the only desirable rooms (second floor, front) in No. 15 William-st., next the Corn Exchange Bank, having fine light and ventilation, with immediate possession. Apply to L. D. COWAN, Esq., in back room, same floor, or to R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

DWELLING FLOORS AND A BUSINESS basement to let; location most eligible; first and third floors of dwelling; each 5 and 6 rooms; $275 and $150; the basement floor, 50 feet deep $80 per annum, in house No. 793 6th-av.; gas, water, marble mantels, &c.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURposes, the second, third and fourth floors of No. 751 Broadway, west side, near Astor place, undergoing alterations. Rented separately or together. For terms, apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 112 Forsyth-st., consisting of four rooms on the second floor, two on the third, and back basement. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 128 West 48th-st.; all the modern improvements. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—NO. 10 WEST 13TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.; a first-class house, in complete order. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—A BACK BASEMENT OF THE CHURCH on south side of 6th-st., east of 2d av , lately occupied by Henry Frey, deceased, suitable for a private school. Inquire of Rev. H. TOELKE, No. 186 Chrystie-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MORTON-ST., A LOT 125 feet deep by 25 feet width, very suitable for a stable. Apply by letter to ROBERT SANFORD, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—A 3 STORY, HIGH-STOOP AND BASEment brick house, No. 39 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; rent low. Particulars at No. 147 Fulton-st. DAVID CLOSE.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOUR FLOORS, 25x80 each, well lighted, built expressly for manufacturing purposes; on the rear of No. 41 Centre-st. Also, the five-story brick store No. 184 Water-st. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LOFTS No. 78 CEdar-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., No. 234 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY store No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house No. 76 Christopher st.; large yard running through to Grove-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 382 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE ABOUT ONE MILE from Astoria, with one acre of land; rent $250; with 13 acres, $400. Apply to E. W. HEWETT, 41 Pine st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 210 Dean-st., Brooklyn. Rent $475. Inquire of E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK BASEMENT house No. 23 West 22d-st.; rent low to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE ENGLISH basement house, located between Lexington and 7th avs., worth from $12,000 to $16,000, in exchange for objects of art to be selected from over 3,000 articles, possessing a very extensive and valuable private collection consisting of paintings, drawings, engravings, autographs, marble and bronze statuary, antique cabinet furniture, ivory corals and jewelry, and a cabinet of numismatics chronologically classified; or, if preferred, one-half of the value of the house given in objects of art, and the balance to remain on mortgage, or to be paid up partly in bonds or cash. Address, stating location and terms, B. H. L., Box No. 2,436 Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL house or cottage (furnished preferred), with from one to five acres of land, for a small family, for the Summer; must have a stable on the grounds. Address S., Box No. 2,016 Post-office, stating location, rent, and conveniences of getting to it. Must be near the City.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 27TH sts. and 6th and 7th avs., containing about a dozen rooms, at an average of $50 or $60 a room. Address F. L., No. 443 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A POCKET-BOOK CONtaining bills for advertising in the different City papers; supposed to have dropped out of the pocket in going from New-York *Dispatch* Office to California steamer, foot of Warren-st., on the 5th inst. As the above is of no value to any but the owner, $5 will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the New-York *Dispatch* Office, No 22 Beekman-st.

LADY'S WATCH AND HAIR-CHAIN LOST, yesterday morning, in 21st or 22d sts., between 8th and 5th avs., blue enameled WATCH, with HAIR-CHAIN. A liberal reward will be paid on leaving it at No. 19 West 21st-st.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OF THE Bank of the Republic, No. 9,540, dated Feb. 28, 1860, for $287, to the order of Lowitz & Becker. The public is hereby warned not to negotiate the same, as the payment has been stopped.

SAFE FOR SALE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large Safes, nearly new, and cost $250. It is in perfect order, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful village of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, 10 of which are well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment, and the use of the Sulphur Waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments, or will be exchanged for productive property in this City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or THOS. M. TUTHILL, No. 368 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 22 ACRES ON Bergen Hills, Hudson County, N. J., 3 miles from Jersey City, on the plank-road to Bergen Point; has an extensive front on Newark Bay, commanding a view of the Bay of New-York, the Narrows, Newark Bay, Staten Island, and the surrounding country. The situation being proverbially healthy, it is, without exception, the most desirable location for a gentleman's residence in the vicinity of New-York. The horse railroad now being constructed from Jersey City to Bergen Point passes the property. The front on Newark Bay is a bold shore and clean sandy bottom affording the best of fishing. The soil is varied and suitable for all kinds of vegetation. For information, apply to CLERK, GREEN & BAKER, No. 48 Maiden-lane, New-York, or to JOHN S. FOX, Cashier of Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FARM AT $100 PER ACRE.—A farm at River side, directly opposite Hyde Park, containing 170 acres 120 under cultivation and 50 handsomely wooded; has a large water front and elegant river and mountain views, with clumps of hardwood and evergreen trees, interspersed about the premises; the farm is surrounded by beautiful country seats, being the residences of John Jacob Astor, Abraham Frothingham, G. L. Pierce, Archibald Russell and others. The soil is well adapted for fruit of all kinds and the natural advantages for a gentleman of taste or a practical farmer are very superior. Communications with New-York by railroad and steamboat several times daily. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—20 MILES, 8 times a day, 55 minutes' ride in cars on New-Jersey Central Railroad. Pleasant and healthy neighborhood, suitable for persons in delicate health; near churches, schools, stores, dépôts, 40 acres; buildings could not be built for $3,000; large house, barns, granary, carriage and other buildings; soil loam, fit for vegetable garden; under high state of cultivation; is divided in plow, meadow and pasture lands; plenty of choice fruits, strawberries, &c. Less than mile from dépôt. Chance seldom offered for sale. Price $5,000. For full particulars inquire of C. A. LEVERIDGE, Saturday, from 10 to 1, at L. McBEAN'S, up stairs, No. 75 Pine-st. Cut out for reference.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT ON the east bank of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, containing 200 acres in high cultivation, with desirable cottage and very spacious out buildings. It has two of the best building sites on the river, and would make two very desirable places or one of the finest stock farms in the State. It is capable of keeping fifty head of stock at present. For further particulars, apply at No. 32 Dey-st., or to the subscriber on the place. Terms easy. WALTER PICKETT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF the most valuable farms in Ohio for sale, near Cincinnati, of near 100 acres, highly cultivated in large quantities of the choicest fruits, and everything desirable for a man of taste and wealth. City property in part payment taken for it. Apply to ALEXANDER OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE—A SMALL farm or country place, furnished in part or not, of easy access to and from the City by early and late trains; location healthy; neighborhood must be good. If stock on it, would buy same. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., MINOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT $100 PER ACRE—IN GREENburgh, Westchester County, 100 acres of good land, either the whole or in small parcels to suit; is very pleasantly situated 2¾ miles inland from Dobbs' Ferry station. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, opposite Post-office, room No. 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE YOUNG BASHAW HORSES, just from New-Jersey, which cannot be surpassed for size, style and speed; all over 15½ hands high, and as handsome as *Lantern*; one can trot in 2:50, others in 3 minutes, to wagon; any gentlemen about purchasing will find it to their interest to look at the above stock, as they were selected by one of the best judges as the most promising untrained young horses in the State. Apply at private stable, in alley rear of No. 65 3d-av., near 11th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF horses, dark bay, eight years old, perfectly well matched, warranted sound and gentle. Also, a coupé, Summer calèche and sleigh by Wood Brothers; harnesses, &c., by Wood Gibson. The whole in first-rate order; the property of a gentleman going to Europe. Inquire at private stable. West 27th-st., next to 5th-av., at any time except from 2 to 5 P. M.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY stylish carriage horses, (sorrel,) nearly 16 hands, fast travelers, and of great endurance. The property of a gentleman who is absent traveling for his health, and has, therefore, no use for them. They will be sold at a bargain on application to Mr. HEWITT, at the American Express Company, Hudson-st.

A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Built by Birdsly; will carry four grown persons and two children; is in perfect order. Also, a one-seated wagon, with leather top. Can be seen at CLERY'S stables, in 18th-st., near Broadway. For terms, apply at No. 22 East 17th st.

CARRIAGE, WAGONS, HARNESS.—A close panel rockaway carriage for Summer or Winter, by Lawrence, $200; one two-seat top wagon, by Daly, $150; one business wagon, $50; one plated double and single harness, $30 and $25; all in perfect order. Inquire at No. 13 Gold-st., up stairs.

A SPLENDID BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Full 16 hands high, a fine roadster; kind in single or double harness; sold only for want of use. To be seen at No. 187 East 17th-st., from 8 to 11, and 3 to 6 o'clock.

BAY PONY FOR SALE—ABOUT FOURTEEN hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and a good traveler; also a wagon and harness, but little used; price of the whole $310. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZER'S.
MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
$4 per bag, 160 pounds.
$50 per ton, 2,000 pounds.
GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c,
AT MAPES'
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 128 and 128 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., N.Y

MANIPULATED PHOSPHATIC GUANO,

A first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash, salts, phosphates, and other necessary ingredients, in the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce most favorable effects in the growth of crops.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs , in bags 125 lbs. each. Prepared by J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New-York by nearly all the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in guanos.

A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best Peruvian guano, is solicited.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,

Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

FURNITURE WANTED.—ANY ONE GIVING up housekeeping, having genteel furniture, wishing to exchange for other property, a fair trade will be given. Address Box No. 4 068 New York Post-office, giving description and where the same may be seen, will receive attention.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given, in ready money, for Furniture, Carpets Books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—A regular meeting of the New-York Typographical Union will be held THIS EVENING, at their rooms, No. 163 Bowery. The Annual Election for Delegates to the National Typographical Union, to meet at Nashville, Tenn., May 6, 1860, will be held. A full attendance is requested. By order,

D. W. FLYNN, Rec. Sec. P. H. BROWN, Pres't.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-York will meet, by adjournment, in the Session-room of the Mercer-st. Church, on MONDAY NEXT, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES C. WALLACE, Clerk.

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY of New York will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 9 at 6 o'clock, at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!

AT WHOLESALE.

For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock white-fish, blue-fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class

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ANDREW W. ROSE.